Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH...DECEMBER 29, 1843.

"The Fat Man of Lindenwald."

Our friend of the Post is quite shocked at the application of this soubriquet to the *sage* of Kinderhook, and utters his complaints against us in the most dolorous tones. He says "if the charge had been made by the American, we could have borne it with some fortitude; [poor fellow;] it is natural that the editor of that paper should be displeased with any subject that would originate a *greasy* idea in his mind, for then we would suppose that he made the accusation not with the sole object of injuring Mr VAN BUREN, but partly to vent his spleen against his own unctuous nature."

We feel deeply for the distress of our neighbor, but we assure him the *fatty* idea did not originate with us. How should it, when we abhor the thing except in hogs and turkeys. No, no, we have it from the very best authority, from JOHN TYLER'S mouth piece, the veritable JOHN JONES! The Post is a Tyler paper, we believe, enough so at any rate to secure the public printing, and the editor cannot therefore deny that JOHN JONES is good authority. JOHN JONES, of the Madisonian, says MARTIN VAN BUREN *is* "the fat man of Lindenwald." Let the editor of the Post deny the authority of JOHN JONES, if he dare.

FIRE.—This morning, about 3 o'clock, the Steam Saw Mill, of Mr. HEZARIAH NIXON, in Allegheny, at the out-let of the canal, was discovered to be on fire, and before the engines could arrive on the ground was so completely enveloped in flames that all attempts to save it were unavailing. The lumber in the immediate vicinity was removed, but the mill and all its combustible contents were entirely consumed. The loss of the mill and machinery to the enterprising and worthy proprietor must be heavy, and calls for the sympathy of his fellow citizens. We have not learned what insurance was on the property, if any. The roads in the vicinity of the mill were so heavy that it was only by excessive exertion and labor the engines could approach it at all, but all was done, by our energetic and gallant firemen, that could be, under the circumstances.

Pennsylvania Finances.

Want of room, since we published the statement of the receipts and expenditures has precluded us the opportunity of remarking on the discrepancy between the statement published in the Harrisburgh Argus, of the nett receipts from the public works, and the statement of the state Treasurer published in the "Union." Taking the statement published in the Argus, in relation to the public works, and the entire expenditures on those works are made only $489,777,50, and the nett profits, $528,058,62.

But in the statement furnished by the Treasurer the expenditures charged on the Internal Improvement fund, amount to $747,263 92, leaving the nett receipts but $270,572 20. How is this discrepancy to be explained?

There is another item deserving the attention of the tax payers of the State, in this statement of the Treasurer. Education for this year is charged with the extraordinary sum of *four hundred and eight thousand, six hundred and ninety four dollars and thirty six cents!* The sum appropriated for common school purposes, if our recollection serves us, by the last Legislature, was $230,000, certainly not more than $240,000; for colleges, academies, &c., 50 per cent on former appropriations, making in all about $280,000. By this statement it is therefore seen that the large sum of $128,694 36 more than was appropriated is charged to Education! By what authority was this money paid out, and to what educational purposes was it appropriated?

It is indeed high time that the people of Pennsylvania aroused themselves to the trouble of examining into their state finances. During the five years of PORTER'S administration an enormous amount of money has been squandered; money has been taken from the Treasury without any legal authority, and our state disgraced in the eyes of the world.

Reformation must speedily take place, the Augean stable at Harrisburgh must be cleansed, a new set of books must be opened, strict economy must take the place of extravagance, and we must start anew with the determination to be *honest*, unless we are willing to go down, down, down, in the swift career of infamy and ruin.

More Locofoco Troubles.

The Philadelphia Mercury, a rabid Locofoco paper, but friendly to Mr. TYLER, speaks of Mr. VAN BUREN, and his friends, in the following style, in reply to some remarks of the New York Plebeian:

Won't do. Mr. Slam Bang, K K K K K Kinderhook Kandidate Kan't Kome't Kwite. There has been enough of this humbug game already, for the *true* friends of Mr Tyler to be caught. We know the New York Plebeian can give six in the game called "the oleagenous gammon" and beat; but the time for that sort of amusement is past. President Tyler can be in no worse hands than in those of the old broken down party hacks, that wish to restore themselves by restoring Mr Van Buren. President Tyler has done enough for these ingrates already. He has taken them from the soft yielding medium called "mud," in which they were imbedded in 1840, has had them washed and cleaned, and cologne water sprinkled over them, and put them into decent clothes. But no sooner were they booted than they began to kick. If the Van Buren friends of President Tyler (*friends so long as President Tyler has any benefits to bestow*) cannot acknowledge the Harrison men of 1840 as Democrats, why then these Harrison men will in turn not be such egregious fools as to vote for Mr Van Buren and his vindicative brood.

National Foundry at Pittsburgh.

By reference to our Congressional reports, our readers will observe that a select committee of nine members has been ordered in the House, to consider the propriety of establishing a National Armory at Pittsburgh. We would suggest to the Board of Trade the propriety of immediately taking action to procure and transmit to the Committee all necessary information on the subject, of the paramount claims of Pittsburgh to such a National establishment, unless the information already collected, and accessible to the Committee is all that can be presented. We never had a moment's doubt that if the claims of Pittsburgh would be fairly presented, the Armory would be located here.

MARYLAND.—The Legislature of Maryland met on Monday last. On Tuesday WM. H. WATSON, of Baltimore, was elected Speaker of the Lower House. Watson had 45 votes, and Steuart 28. This shows the comparative strength of the parties in the House. All the subordinate offices were then filled up, and the Governor informed that both Houses were ready to receive any communications.

MR. ADAMS' VICTORY.—The New York Tribune says "there never was a more complete victory of right reason over blind passion than is evinced in the "Congressional proceedings of Friday."

We take pleasure in copying the following from the American of yesterday, as it gives evidence that our position and advantages for the building of Iron Ships are appreciated by those wishing to build, and that this branch of business, though now in its infancy, is destined to be one of the great sources of Pittsburgh prosperity:

MORE IRON STEAMERS.—Mr Joseph Tomlinson of this city has contracted to build an Iron Steamer, upon the principle of Lieut. Hunter's propellers. The boat is for Lieut. John T. Laughlin of the U. S. Navy, and is intended for a passage boat for the merchant service on the Southern seaboard. It is to be completed in all next summer. She is to be of the following dimensions:

Length,	100 feet	
Breadth of beam on deck,	18 "	
" at propellers	13 "	1 2 1 in.
Depth under deck,	8 "	6 "

The ribs are to be of T Iron, and the siding ¼ of an inch thick.

We are happy to see this additional contract obtained by Mr. Tomlinson, who is one of the most indefatigable and enterprising manufacturers and mechanics, and is now erecting a most splendid ship yard and Iron Steam boat establishment, near the Gas Works, on the Monongahela river. She will be built side by side with the large Iron Steam Ship already contracted for by the Government with the same builder.

THE IRON STEAMER AT BUFFALO.—We learn from the Buffalo Commercial that the United States Topographical steamer, "*Abert*," was launched on Thursday week last. She is 97 feet long, 18½ wide, 8 feet deep, and was designed by Lieut Hunter, of the U. S. Navy, and is to be propelled by two of his submerged water wheels, 8 feet in diameter, 22 inches wide, paddles 10 inches deep. She has two high pressure steam engines, of 25 horse power each. The hull of the vessel is ¼ of an inch thick, and her frames are of T iron, placed at the distance of two feet apart. She has her machinery all on board, and draws but 3 feet 6 inches aft 3 feet 2 inches forward. Should the harbor remain open, she will be tried in ten days, when the citizens of Buffalo can witness this novel mode of propelling vessels, which is entirely under water, and which in vessels of war is invaluable. The engines and hull of the *Abert* were built by the West Point Foundry Association, who are prepared to build vessels of the largest class of iron.

☞The following letter contains some reminiscences of bygone days which will be interesting to many of our readers. Mr. CRAIG has done a real, an essential service to his state and country, by the facts he has collected and published in his Lecture, and we hope he will spend his leisure hours in adding to our stock of historical knowledge, by laying before the public any further facts relation to the early history and settlement of this section of country, in his possession:

BROWNSVILLE, Dec'r 25, 1843.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Esq:

Dear Sir:—Accept my thanks for the pamphlet containing your lecture upon the controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia, which you were so kind to forward me. You were correct in stating that there are many, now residing on the controverted ground, who know nothing of the nature of that controversy or that such an one ever existed. I was aware myself, that the territory now embracing the counties of Fayette, Green and Washington was supposed to be within the limits of Virginia, and that the authorities of that Colony had extended the claim to Fort Pitt. I was fully aware too, that resting upon such a supposition, grants of land had been made by that Colony to citizens within those limits,—in fact the land upon which this town is located was a grant of that kind to Captain Cresap. I presumed, however, that their suppositions rested entirely upon geographical ignorance, in the absence of an actual survey; unaware of any controversial points, in the construction of the lines defined in the grants made by the mother country.

In connection with this subject, permit me to state that the representatives of your deceased friend, the late John Bever, have now in their possession the very *Compass* which was made use of in running the controverted line. The tradition of this compass as related to me is this: When the commissioners had reached the terminus of the west meridian line at the Ohio river, the compass in question was bestowed or deposited with a man who resided near there. It was retained by him until the year 1794, when it was offered for sale and Mr. Bever became the purchaser. It is the same instrument which he made use of, at a subsequent period, in the survey of the Government lands in Ohio.

The Mr. Scott whom you mention as having been arrested and confined at Fort Burd, was Thomas Scott who then resided about four miles from this place. He afterwards removed to Washington, Pa., and was, I believe, the first Prothonotary in that county, after its organization. He was the grandfather of Thomas S. Cunningham, late Senator from Butler district. My father was well acquainted with him, and has heard him relate the circumstance. The Mr. Crawford therein mentioned was the late Col Crawford who commanded the troops in the unfortunate expedition against the Indians at Sandusky. He came hither from Virginia and settled, under the impression that he would still be within her limits, his sympathies were doubtless in favor of his native State, and caused the opposition to the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully, your friend,
J. L. BOWMAN.

I have been informed that the manuscript journal of Col. Burd is amongst the archives at Harrisburgh. It would doubtless be interesting and worthy of publication. The gentleman who informed me of it, saw it in the possession of Mr. Chambers, of Chambersburgh, who had borrowed it from the Department at Harrisburgh. J. L. B.

EARTHLY JUSTICE.—The N. York Tribune says a poor negro at Ann Arbor, Michigan, was recently convicted of stealing an old pair of stockings, &c., worth 50 cents, and thereupon sentenced by Judge Witherell to *five years' hard labor in the State Prison!* In that State, the most villainous Seduction and Adultery are no crimes, and there are men influential and honorable who are well known to have made fortunes by fraudulent Banks and other genteel swindling. A hard world this, for little rascals.

From the N. Y. American of Tuesday afternoon, 26th instant.

Horrid Murder and Arson on Staten Island.

We just learn from David Van Name, one of the most respectable citizens of the north side of Staten Island, that a horrid crime was committed, probably on Sunday night last, in that vicinity.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, the house of Captain George Housman, about a mile south of port Richmond, on the Richmond road, was discovered to be on fire. Capt Housman was at sea. The neighbors rushed to the spot, but the fire had already obtained great headway. Finding no one moving about they concluded that Mrs Housman was absent, and therefore broke in. They found the floor of the upper story had burnt through, and when the flames were extinguished, discovered to their infinite horror beneath the bedstead and bed clothing of Mrs Houseman's room, on the lower floor, the charred remains of Mrs Housman and her infant child.

The conjecture is that the house had been broken into on the preceding night; its inmates murdered, its property rifled, and then a slow fire made, which did not burst out till yesterday evening.

Capt Housman reached home from Virginia in the schr Whig this morning, to learn the heart rending intelligence.

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26, 1843.

IN SENATE.

MEMORIALS &c.

Mr. Tappan one from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, asking Congress to make a bridge across the Ohio, at Wheeling.

Mr Atchison gave notice of a bill to establish a government for the Territory of Oregon.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Walker submitted a resolution calling upon the President to furnish a statement of the expenditures of the Government in each year since its formation, and when, and for what purposes, they were made.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, submitted one for rescinding the rule which requires the Senate to sit with closed doors upon Executive nominations.

The Senate took a short Executive Session, and adjourned.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Mr. DAVY, of Pennsylvania, as Counsel at Leeds, and of Mr. Marks, of New York, as Consul at Bavaria.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Resolution was offered in reference to placing iron steamers upon the Ohio river, calling for information, &c. Objections were made and a motion was made to suspend the Rules generally for the purpose of receiving Petitions.

Mr Adams was anxious that the House should dispose of the business before it, before proceeding to other business, and therefore voted against suspension. The motion to suspend was not carried.

SLAVERY IN THIS DISTRICT.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio presented a memorial from Niagara County, New York, asking the revision of the laws of the District of Columbia upon the subject of Slavery. Mr. G. proposed to commit this memorial with instructions.

Several members asked if it did not come under the rule?

The Speaker decided that the Petition came under the 25th rule, and therefore could not be received. The member from Ohio submitted to the decision.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

The House ordered a Select Committee of 9 members to consider upon the propriety of establishing a national armory at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Adams presented several memorials which came under the 25th rule.

Among the memorials was one from Connecticut praying for three objects connected with Slavery, and finally that the United States would establish dommercial relations with the Government of Hayti.

The Speaker decided that one part of the memorial could not be separated from another, and therefore the *whole* memorial came under the Rule.

Mr Adams appealed from this decision, of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered upon the question—"Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House." The vote was ayes 105, noes 40. The decision of the Chair was, therefore, sustained.

Mr Adams presented other memorials, when petitions were received from New Hampshire and Maine. All the States and Territories had then been called for memorials.

A Reminiscence---Introduction of American Cotton Goods into the West.

Noticing lately an account of the immense sale of American Cotton Goods, and the export of them to foreign countries,—we recollected that we had seen the first pieces of cottons sent to Cincinnati, or we believe to any place in the West.

The Cotton Manufacture was introduced first into Rhode Island by Slater, who was a pupil in the establishment of Arkwright & Strut, in England. He set up a small factory in Rhode Island in connection with some of the Browns,—some of whom have grown very wealthy.

In 1811, Henry Mansfield, of R. Island, who was in some way interested in a cotton factory, sent out some packages of striped or plain calicos of Rhode Island manufacture, to his brother, John F. Mansfield, of Cincinnati.—They were a matter of great curiosity, but of doubtful sale. They were sent out only on trial, to see what could be done with them. In a conversation with Mr. Lot Pugh, he stated that they were placed in the store of our old friend Griffin Yeatman, in which Mr. Pugh was a clerk,—that he sold them himself, and that they brought 40 cts per yard. They were much coarser than those sold by our merchants within the year at 10 cents per yard; showing the vast economy produced in the cost of articles consumed by people, by the introduction of machinery, skill and capital. The raw material was then double what it is now: the machinery coarse, the capital small and the skill equally so.

The facts stated above will explain better than any thing else can, the truth of a principle recently stated by Mr. Clay, in one of his letters, viz: that he was not for very high protective duties, because the country *did not need them*. It is self-evident that is 1811, the cotton manufactures needed more than double the duty they now need to protect them. Mr. Clay, and the friends of American Industry, are right, when they say: "We are for Protection; but we are not for more Protection than is necessary." They maintain now what they have ever maintained—the necessity of protecting American Industry just to that point which will keep it active and prosperous, and no further.

The war came and protected American Manufactures rather too much. Peace came and left them at the mercy of foreign capital.—Then came the Protective Tariffs of 1816, 1824, 1828, and 1832. What is the consequence? Look at the vast results to this nation! The consumption of 400,000 bales of cotton *at home!* The export of cotton manufactures to every region of the earth! Where is the man who will say, that the Tariff of 1816 and 1824 ought not to have been laid? What is true of that particular manufacture, will, in a short time, be true of all.—*Cin. Chron.*

PITTSBURGH.....DECEMBER 30, 1843.

The 21st Rule.

It is pleasing to know that this outrage on the rights of man, and bone of contention between the North and South, is about to be abrogated. "Oliver Oldschool," of date Dec 25, says:

"I learn that the Committee on the Rules of the house, are nearly or quite ready to report. That they will report the present rules, with the exception of the 21st, (now the 23d,) and thus this famous rule, and bone of contention between the North and South, will be got rid of. I hope that experience will then show how impolitic it was ever to have established it."

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia papers contain accounts of the installation of the Grand Noodles of this state on Wednesday last. Mr. JOHN BIRMINGHAM, of Pittsburgh, is Deputy Grand Noodle of Allegheny county. He has had the distinguished *honor* for several years. Wonder if there is another man in the county who would consent to take the bad eminence!

CONSOLATORY TO THE LOCOS.—We commend the following "cold comfort" to the Post. It is from his Locofoco-Tyler brother of the Philadelphia Mercury.

"The fact is, Mr. Van Buren has no personal popularity, for the party machinery and the wire-workers are no evidence of it whatever. The party machinery was his, *entire* and *undivided*, in 1840: and yet he met with an overwhelming defeat.

To run Mr. Van Buren is a most fearful experiment. We *know* that he cannot carry. By putting this *distanced horse* on the course again, we are doomed to witness the defeat of the Democratic party for four years at least. Away, therefore, we say with such foolish experiments."

Mr. Denny for Vice President.

Public opinion, in Pennsylvania, out of Philadelphia, has settled down on HARMAR DENNY, of this city, as the Keystone candidate for Vice President, and we doubt not he will receive the vote of the delegation from this state. The Harrisburgh Intelligencer has the following remarks on the subject:

Without intending to say aught against any of the candidates brought forward by our brethren in other States, we think that justice to the Keystone requires that her claims be duly considered, and so far as our observation extends we believe that a strong disposition will be manifested in the Convention to regard them with due weight. Two of our most distinguished citizens have been named for the Vice Presidency, either of whom would do honor to the station. The Whigs of Philadelphia are urging the nomination of their favorite son—the Hon John Sergeant—with no little zeal, while our friends in the West are equally strenuous in support of the Hon. Harmar Denny, of Pittsburgh. In this crisis it is important, in order to secure the nomination, that we unite upon one man, and it becomes us therefore to scan the prospects of the above named gentlemen, and decide in favor of the one most calculated to add strength to our ticket, and rally the whole Harrison or Anti-Van Buren party of the State in its support.

Upon whom, then, should the choice of Pennsylvania fall?—Denny or Sergeant? The indications of the Press—the acknowledged organ of public opinion, are thus far decidedly favorable to the nomination of Mr. Denny. Philadelphia, and the counties bordering thereupon, it is true, are favorable to Mr. Sergeant—but throughout the interior and especially in the West, Mr. Denny's name is undoubtedly received with most favor. So far as it is possible for us to judge, we think Mr. Denny the more popular man of the two, and as it is important that there be a *concentration* of opinion, in order that the delegates from our State may be able to present the claims of our State in full force, the sooner we designate our choice the better. Let the Press speak out, and let our brethren in other States give some early intimation, if they are disposed to accede to our pretensions. Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union, has never yet had a President or Vice President, and it is due to her that she should have her turn—especially as she intends to throw her electoral vote for the Democratic Whig ticket.

The Illinois Petition

The following is the petition from Illinois, presented by Mr. ADAMS, which caused so much interesting debate. It will be seen that the petition is couched in the most respectful terms, and asks nothing but what Congress has power to grant, and yet 98 representatives, WM. WILKINS of this district among their number, voted against its reception and consideration:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

We, the subscribers, in Randolph and Washington counties, and State of Illinois, deeply concerned in the general weal of this nation, desire plainly, but respectfully to address your honorable bodies in relation to your duties as its representatives, believing that civil government is a divine institution, ordained for the glory of God, and the good of man; and those who are lawfully called and qualified to administer it; (being God's ministers,) are bound, in all their transactions to act according to his law, and to respect the honor of Him by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, and that this nation, highly favored by Heaven in being delivered from foreign domination, and in various other ways, has greatly sinned in disregarding those primary and fundamental principles of civil rule, and afflict this land, for which the God of Nations has visited it for years past with many tokens of His just displeasure. We ask you, therefore, to take this subject into solemn and prayerful consideration; we ask you not to adopt any measure inconsistent with a pure Republican Government, nor to pass any law tending to unite Church and State, or to impair the rights of conscience of any; but we do ask you to propose, as amendments to the Federal Constitution, the following provisions:

1. A full and explicit confession of sin against the God of the whole earth, in not having acknowledged His name and authority in the Constitution of the United States, and in securing, by constitutional guaranties, the African slave trade, and slavery in the States and Territories.

2. An acknowledgment of Jesus Christ as Prince of the kingdoms of the earth, and national subjugation to him as Lord of all, to the glory of God the Father.

3. An acknowledgment of the laws of God as the Supreme law of the land, and the revising of every law, local or general, inconsistent with the high mandates of Heaven.

4. Such an alteration of the Federal Constitution as shall secure and protect every person in the nation in the enjoyment and exercise of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"Be wise, now, therefore, oh! ye kings—be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Serve the Lord in fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of S. Carolina adjourned on the 19th inst., after a brief session of twenty days. The resolutions which were introduced in the early part of the session, declaring that Texas was embraced in the territory of Louisiana as ceded to this country in 1803, and that therefore she is now an integral part of *the United States*, were disposed of by being *laid upon the table*.

The subjoined resolution, however, relating to the same subject, and which was reported by the Committee of Federal Relations, was *passed*:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the Legislature of South Carolina, sound policy, the vital interests of the people of the United States, and their just rights, require that steps should be promptly taken by the Government of the United States for the annexation of Texas to the Union."

OHIO.—The lower House of the Ohio Legislature have passed a bill repealing the destructive banking laws of the last Legislature, and reviving and extending the Bank of Geauga and the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati. The Columbus Journal says—"The vote on its passage was of a strict party character, the hard money Locofocos all against it, and the Whigs, together with Mr. Green, Independent, in its favor. A few members were absent."

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1843.

SENATE.

Mr. Walker's resolution on the subject of Government Expenditures was taken up.

The resolution was then adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions being called for,

Mr. Adams presented a memorial against the admission of any State into the Union whose Constitution tolerates Slavery. This memorial, in common with a great many others before presented, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

HOME SQUADRON AND NAVY.

Mr. Hale's Resolution calling for information in relation to the expenditures for the Home Squadron was the next business in order.

Upon this subject Mr. C. J. Ingersoll made a miscellaneous speech. He began by condemning not retrenchment, but the kind of retrenchment adopted by Congress. He condemned it as low, and delared the greatest extravagance to be in the action of Congress, and especially in the long sessions. It was his intention to reduce the length of this session if possible, and he should name some day in May for an adjournment. Congress should first retrench its own extravagance and then look to other things. The last Congress had dismounted a regiment of Dragoons which he presumed the present Congress would remount, and it had dispensed with a few Pages of this House.

Mr I. spoke also of his own efforts to reduce the expenditures upon the Judiciary which had grown up from forty thousand to four hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Steenrod moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Adams desired to speak. Mr. Steenrod said he would withdraw his motion if Mr A. would renew it.

Mr Adams said if it was withdrawn it must be unconditional. The House voted the motion down.

Mr. Adams said he had been extremely surprised at the debate, and particularly at the remarks of the "peace maker" from Pennsylvania. He would make peace with his friend from New Hampshire (Mr. Hale) as he would have him make peace with him the other day, and as he would have made peace at the last session of Congress upon the Tariff. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, said Mr. Adams, would represent all the extravagance of the Government to be in the Legislature, and the Judiciary of the country. What kind of a case had he made out of it? Why the Executive and Legislative service cost ten millions of dollars and the Navy alone cost nine millions nearly.

In regard to the Navy, Mr. Adams said that it had grown up in our country from a desire to emulate Great Britain in her Naval establishment. If we were to attempt this we should be obliged to spend not nine, but more than five times nine millions of dollars.

Mr. Adams spoke especially in reply to Mr. Ingersoll, and of the sweeping character of his remarks. In the same spirit he remarked that the gentleman had once spoken of burning powder.

Mr Ingersoll (interrupting Mr. A.) said that was when the gentleman spoke of having a British fleet at Natchez.

Mr. Adams—That was an after thought of the gentleman.

Mr. Ingersoll asked,—Did not the gentleman contend that Great Britain should have Cuba?

Mr. Adams asked,—Is the gentleman ready for a war with Great Britain?

Yes, said Mr. Ingersoll, ready without a moments' hesitation.

Mr. Adams said that was an answer for the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It is an answer for the country. It is not an answer for me. Mr. Adams went on to say that he believed gentlemen designed such war, and they designed to be economical now, with the view of becoming extravagant by and by, and going to war.

In defending the last Congress, Mr. Adams said that instead of doing nothing for economy, as had been intimated, it had reduced the expenses of the Army and Navy $4,000,000. The last Congress was the most retrenching Congress we ever had. Mr. A. said he would like to have the gentleman placed at the head of a retrenching Committee in regard to the expenditures of this House. He believed that the House would have nothing more recommended to them than the exhausting of candle-ends.

In regard to the early adjournment of Congress, Mr. Adams said he should be glad to adjourn in June, May, April or March. Gentlemen had named all these months, but they were to remember that some appropriation Bills were to be passed, and a debt of five millions to be provided for. He should be glad to get home as early as possible after the business of the Country was transacted.

Mr. Adams replied to Mr. Ingersoll's remark as to the expenditures upon the judicial service of the country. That gentleman had moved in the face of the estimates to cut down the appriation $100,000. He would not look into details, but proposed without care or consideration or consequence to make a wholesale reduction. Mr Adams liked not this kind of retrenchment, but preferred that which looked to the extravagance which had grown up in all branches of the public service.

Mr Hale, of New Hampshire, rose as Mr. Adams sat down, and on his motion the House adjourned.

The following are the names of the Select Committee upon the subject of the Massachusetts Antislavery resolutions, presented in the House: John Quincy Adams, R B Rhett, of S C, C J Ingersoll, of, Pa, T W Gilmer, of Va, G Davis, of Ky, Ed Burke, of N H, Thos Morse, of Me, S C Sample, of Ia, J R Giddings, of Ohio.

National Institute.

A meeting of the Board of Management, and other members of the National Institute, was held one day last week at the office of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of memorializing Congress at its present session in its behalf, and of settling other matters connected therewith and of great interest to the public.

The Hon John Quincy Adams was called to the chair, and the Hon Joseph R Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, appointed Secretary. After the meeting had been duly organized, the Hon Charles J Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, introduced a series of resolutions with a few brief but pertinent remarks highly complimentary to the Institute and favorable to its development.

Amongst other interesting matters, the Hon Mr Walker, of the Senate, was appointed to deliver an address at the great meeting of the scientific men of the United States, to be held in this city on the first Monday of April next, under the auspices of the National Institute, as also the Hon John Quincy Adams to deliver the annual discourse before the Institute, the time to be selected by that gentleman, and of which due public notice will be given.—*Nat. Intel.*

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

We are again called upon to record, says the Greensburgh Republican of the 21st inst., a truly unfortunate affair which occurred at New Alexandria, in Westmoreland county, on Saturday the 16th inst. George Kettering of that place, and Samuel Dixon, met at a store in the above village, when warm words passed between them, a scuffle ensued; they were separated before hurting each other much, Kettering having been forced out of the store, when Dixon picked up one of the weights on the counter and threw it, striking Kettering a very severe blow on the side, and before he recovered, while in a stooping position, Dixon threw another which struck him on the head, immediately back of the ear, which brought Kettering to the ground senseless—he was immediately taken to a house, and medical aid called in—he lingered until Sunday the 24th when he expired. Dixon has been arrested, and is now confined in the jail of Westmoreland county.

DARING ROBBERY.—The Greensburgh Republican says, that on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst two men entered the house of Mr. Robert Caldwell, of N. Huntingdon tp, Westmoreland county, during the absence of Mr C. and presenting a pistol at the breast of Mrs Caldwell, threatened to kill her, if the money in the house was not delivered up. The Robbers opened the drawers of a bureau and took from thence a $50 note of the bank of Pittsburgh, and a couple of $5 bills. Mrs. C. having a small child in her arms, succeeded in concealing a purse of gold and silver in her bosom. They rummaged every part of the house in search of money, even tumbling up the beds, continually threatening Mrs. C. if she did not show them where to find it.

It is supposed that the same persons stopped at the house of Mr Caldwell the Friday previous to the robbery, passing themselves off, as butchers from Allegheny city. Mrs C says she could identify one of them as the same. $50 reward is offered for the apprehension of the robbers and the recovery of the money, $25 for the robbers, either of them.

From the Young Lady's Friend.

THE DUEL.

BY THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD

The Rev. Mr. M—— was a veteran itenerant preacher of the West. He related many incidents of his itenerant life. Among them was the following which I give in his own words as much as possible. About four miles from N—— is an extensive grove, well known as the scene of several fatal duels. As I passed it one morning on my way to my appointment in that town, I perceived a horse and vehicle among the trees, guarded by a solitary man, who appeared to be the driver. My suspicions were immediately excited, but I rode on. About a mile beyond I met another carriage, containing four persons besides the driver, and hastening with all speed.

My fears were confirmed, and I could scarcely doubt that another scene of blood was about to be enacted in those quiet solitudes. What was my duty in the case? I knew too well the tenacity of those ficticious and absurd sentiments of honor which prevailed in that section of the country, and which give to the duel a character of exalted chivalry, to suppose that my interference could be successful, yet I thought it was my duty to rebuke the sin if I could not prevent it; and in the name of the Lord I would do it. I immediately wheeled about and returned with the utmost speed to the grove.

The second carriage had arrived and was fastened to a tree. I rode up, attached my horse near it, and throwing the driver a piece of silver, requested him to guard him. While threading my way into the forest, my thoughts were intensely agitated to know how to present myself most successfully. The occasion admitted of no delay. I hastened on and soon emerged into an oval space surrounded on all sides by dense woods. At the opposite extremities stood the principals, their boots drawn over their pantaloons, their coats, vests and hats off, handkerchiefs tied over their heads, and tightly belting their waists. A friend and a surgeon were conversing with each while the seconds were about midway between them, arranging the dreadful conflict. One of the principals, the challenged, appeared but 20 years of age. His countenance was singularly expressive of sensibility, but also of cool determination. The other had a stout, ruffian-like bearing—a countenance easy but sinister and heartless, and he seemed impatient to wreak his vengeance upon his antagonist.

I advanced immediately to the seconds and declared at once my character and object. "Gentlemen," said I, "excuse my intrusion. I am a minister of the gospel. I know not the merits of this quarrel, but both my heart and my office require me to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, if possible."

"Sir," replied one of them, "the utmost has been done to effect it, without success, and this is no place to make further attempts."

"Under any circumstances, in any place, gentlemen," I replied, "it is appropriate to prevent murder; and such, in the sight of God, is the deed you are aiding. It must not be, gentlemen. In the name of the law which prohibits it—in the name of your friends, the principals—in the name of God who looks down upon you in this solitary place, I beseech you to prevent it at once; at least wash your hands from the blood of these men. Retire from the field and refuse to assist in their mutual murder."

My emphatic remonstrance had a momentary effect. They seemed not indisposed to come to terms, if I could get the concurrence of the principals.

I passed immediately to the oldest of them. His countenance became more repulsive as I approached him. It was deeply pitted with the small pox, and there was upon it the most cold blooded leer I ever saw on a human face. He had given the challenge. I besought him by every consideration of humanity and morality to recall it. I referred to the youthful inexperience of his antagonist—the conciliatory disposition of the seconds—the fearful consequences to his soul if he should fall, and the withering remorse which must ever follow him if he should kill the young man. He evidently thirsted for the blood of his antagonist, but observing that his friend and the surgeon seconded my reasoning, he replied, with undissembled reluctance, that he gave the challenge for sufficient reasons, and that if those reasons were removed, he might recall it, but not otherwise.

I passed to the other. I admonished him of the sin he he was about to perpetrate. I referred to his probable domestic relations, and the allusion touched his heart. He suddenly wiped a tear from his eye. "Yes sir," said he, "there are hearts which would break if they knew I was here." I referred to my conversation with the seconds and the other principal, and remarked that nothing was now necessary to effect a reconciliation but a retraction of the language which had offended his antagonist!—"Sir," replied he, planting his foot firmly on the ground, and assuming a look which would have been sublime in a better cause, "Sir, I have uttered nothing but the truth respecting that man, and though I sink into the grave, I will not sanction his villainous character by a retraction."

I reasoned with increased vehemence, but no appeal to his judgement or his heart could shake his desperate firmness, and I left him with tears, which I have no doubt he would have shared under other circumstances. What could I do farther? I appealed again to the first principal, but he spurned me with a cool smile. I flew to the seconds and entreated them on any terms to adjust the matter and save the shedding of blood. But they had already measured the ground and were ready to place the principals. "Gentlemen," said I, "the blood of this dreadful deed be upon your souls. I have acquitted myself of it." I then proceeded from the area towards my horse.

What were my emotions as I turned away in despair? What thought I, must the duel proceed? Is there no expedient to prevent it? In a few minutes, one or both of these men may be in eternity, accursed forever with blood-guiltiness! Can I not pluck them as brands from the burning? My spirit was in a tumult of anxiety; in a moment, and just as the principals were taking their positions, I was again on the ground. Standing on the line between them, I exclaimed, "In the name of God, I adjure you to stop this murderous work. It must not, it cannot proceed." "Knock him down," cried the elder duelist, with a fearful imprecation. "Sir," exclaimed the younger, "I appreciate your motives, but I demand of you to interfere no more with our arrangements." The seconds seized me by the arms and compelled me to retire. But I warned them at every step. Never before did I feel so deeply the value and hazard of the human soul. My remarks were without effect, except on one of the friends of the younger principal. "This is a horrid place," said he, "I cannot endure it," and he turned with me from the scene.

"Now then for it," cried one of the seconds, as they returned. "Take your places." Shuddderingly, I hastened my pace to escape the result.

"One—two"—and the next sound was lost in the explosion of the pistols! "Oh God," shrieked a voice of agony! I turned round. The younger principal, with his hand to his face, shrieked again, quivered, and fell to the ground! I rushed to him. With one hand he clung to the earth, the fingers penetrating the sod, while with the other he grasped his left jaw, which was shattered with a horrid wound. I turned with faintness from the sight. The charge had passed through the left side of the mouth, crossing the teeth, severing the jugular, and passing out at the back part of the head, laying open entirely one side of the neck and face. In this ghastly wound, amid blood blood and shattered teeth, had he fixed his grasp with a tenacity which could not be moved. Bleeding profusely and convulsive with agony, he lay for several minutes, the most frightful spectacle that I had ever witnessed. The countenances of the spectators expressed a conscious relief when it was announced by the surgeon that death had ended the scene. Meanwhile the murderer and his party had left the ground.

One of the company was despatched on my horse to communicate the dreadful news to the family. The dead young man was cleansed from his blood and borne immediately to his carriage. I accompanied it. It stopped before a small but elegant house. The driver ran to the door and rapped. An elderly lady opened it, with frantic agitation, at the instant when we were lifting the ghastly remains from the carriage. She gazed for a moment, as if thunder-struck, and fell fainting in the door way. A servant removed her into the parlor, and as we passed with the corpse into a rear room, I observed her extended on the sofa, as pale as her hapless son.

We placed the corpse on a table, with the stiffened hand still grasping the wound, when a young lady neatly attired in white, and with a face delicately beautiful, rushed franticly into the room and threw her arms round it, weeping with uncontrollable emotion, and exclaiming with an agony of feeling. "My dear brother! my dear, dear brother! Can it be—O, can it be?" The attendants tore her away. I shall never forget the look of utter wretchedness she wore as they led her away—her eyes dissolving into tears, and her bosom stained with her brother's blood.

The unfortunate young man was of New England origin. He had settled in the town of N——, where his business had prospered so well that he had invited his mother and sister to reside with him. His home, endeared by gentleness and love, and every temporal comfort, was a scene of unalloyed happiness, but in an evil hour he yielded to a local and absurd prejudice—a sentiment of honor, falsely so called, which his education should have taught him to despise. He was less excusable than his malicious murderer, for he had more light and better sentiments. This one step ruined him and his family. He was interred the next day with the regrets of the whole community.

His poor mother never left the house till she was carried to her grave, to be laid by the side of her son. She died after a delirious fever of two weeks' duration, throughout which she ceased not to implore the attendants, with tears to preserve her hapless son from the hands of the assassins, who, she imagined, kept him concealed for their murderous purpose.—His sister still lives, but poor and broken-hearted. Her beauty and energies have been wasted by sorrow, and she is dependent on others for her daily bread. I have heard some uncertain reports of his antagonist, the most probable of which is, that he died three years after, of the yellow fever, at New Orleans, raging with the horrors of remorse. Such was the local estimation of this bloody deed that scarcely an effort was made to bring him to justice. Alas for the influence of fashionable opinion

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 2, 1844

Vice Presidency—Claims of Pennsylvania.

HON HARMAR DENNY.

The large majority of the Whig party having settled down upon one man as the candidate for the Presidency, the question of a candidate for that office is not now much discussed. It is not so with the Vice Presidency. No part of the country is definitely committed to any of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with that office. It is therefore proper that the matter should be calmly and judiciously discussed, that the delegates may come together prepared to act with an enlightened view to the welfare of the party, and the success of the cause to be advanced.

The choice of a proper man is the first consideration, but next to that is the section of country or State from which he is to be taken, that thereby as much strength as possible may be concentrated upon the ticket.

If Mr. CLAY shall be the candidate for the Presidency, it is a settled question that the candidate for the Vice Presidency will be taken from some of the middle or northern states, and Massachusetts, New York, or Pennsylvania will doubtless have the candidate. To honest JOHN DAVIS of Massachusetts, or MILLARD FILLMORE of New York, we have not the slightest objection. They are both good men and true, each an honor to his state and party, but we contend that Pennsylvania has stronger claims for the Vice Presidency than either of those states, and that she can present a candidate equally worthy of the confidence and support of the party.

Both Massachusetts and New York have been represented in the Presidential and Vice Presidential chairs, while Pennsylvania has never had a man in either, although her claims are inferior to none. Her younger sisters, Ohio, and Kentucky, have been honored by the elevation of their citizens to the chief chairs of the nation, while Pennsylvania has patiently waited for her turn to come. An opportunity has now arrived in which the claim of the Keystone can be regarded, and the highest interests of Whig principles advanced thereby.

In Hon. HARMAR DENNY, Pennsylvania presents a candidate for the Vice Presidency, whose character for consistency, sterling integrity, sound patriotism, devotion to Whig principles, and undeviating morality is above question. His popularity, also, with the great Harrison party of Pennsylvania, is exceeded by none. Since his name has been mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidency, it has been responded to with extraordinary unanimity and cordiality in every part of the State, and especially so in those counties which give the largest vote against Locofocoism. In Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Huntingdon, Adams, Somerset, Erie, Mercer, Allegheny, &c., counties principally relied upon in a struggle with Locofocoism, his name is a tower of strength, and will bring an increased vote to the Whig ticket. His name will also tend largely to reconcile jarring interests, and unite the whole Antilocofoco forces of the State in solid phalanx. Pennsylvania having an important vote in the Presidential contest, any thing which will tend to secure that vote for the Whig ticket, should not be lost sight of. With Mr. DENNY's name on the ticket, in a contest with VAN BUREN we should not fear the result.

Under these circumstances we ask our political brethren in other states to examine our claims, and to keep them in view in the election of delegates to the National Convention. To our friends in Ohio, especially, we appeal with confidence. Our state had a large share in elevating their favorite, HARRISON, to the Presidency, and she now only asks, a like cordial co-operation when she presents one of her sons for the Vice Presidency. May we not, therefore, confidently look for a candid examination of our claims by the Whig Convention shortly to meet in that state.

To show the zeal with which Mr. DENNY's nomination has been urged in almost every part of the state, we have previously given copious selections from different papers. Below will be found, others, giving strong evidence of the enthusiasm which his name infuses into the party. The following is from the last Gettysburgh Star:

"We repeat now what we then partially said, that Pennsylvania is entitled to be heard in the settlement of the next preliminary touching the Presidential canvass; upon the adjustment of which *more perfect strength and harmony of effort depends*: we refer to the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Keystone State cannot be forgotten for her services in the last ever memorable contest. Her 343 majority for the people's choice, where but a litte while ago 50,000 were to be found, cheering on the success of Jacksonism, give her claims to be heard *first* in the approaching campaign.

Other States may have swelled their votes tenfold in giving expression to their will, but Pennsylvania was *revolutionized*. She ranged herself among the *Whig* States. Waiving her right to precedence, she asks that *one* of her sons may be selected for the *second* office in the people's gift. It is time that her wishes be made known. Throwing off the neutrality we have hitherto observed on this question, and without preferring aught in prejudice, or to the disparagement of any of those whose names have been put before the public as competent to fill the important station;—we are confirmed in the further intimation we gave in the article above alluded to, and influenced by a conviction, that if *strength and policy* be worth considering in connection with honesty, talent and patriotic zeal for the best interests of the country, no man can be preferred to HARMAR DENNY, (of Pittsburgh, Pa.) We therefore join those, who have already declared themselves in his favor, and will add our feeble efforts in advocating his claims to the Vice Presidency.

Aside from the position Pennsylvania occupies in character and population, her *political* position is calculated to attract the notice of her sister States. The strength she contributes to that party, in whose favor her electoral vote is cast, the close measure of party strength when *all* are roused to their duty, the fact that she has but at the last contest been numbered among the *Whig* States, and the talent and wisdom she is able to bring to the aid of the nation, in the person of him who she may name, are each of them *weighty* considerations. Of Mr Denny, it may with truth be said, that he has been a faithful pioneer and tried soldier in many a political contest. In his political principles, he need yield to none in his devotion to the entire Whig creed. He has worn the honors of political and civil distinctions at the hands of his fellow citizens, and he never tarnished those honors by faithlessness or ingratitude. On the floor of Congress he was a prominent friend of American Industry, the Constitution and Laws: and the undiminished confidence of his friends *at home*, in his political integrity, is manifested by their urgent nomination of him for the Vice Presidency.

Believing that no *treason* could stain the hitherto unspotted political course of this *tried* defender of our political faith; knowing tha the base ingratitude of the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair, his "accidency"... the despised of all men, meets with its deserved condemnation at his hands and in his heart; persuaded that should an all-wise Providence again afflict us by removing the Chief of the Nation, the Government would be wisely administered in his hands, by a firm adherence to the cardinal doctrine of policy, received and adopted by the great Whig party; and assured that in the *peculiar* position of parties, the name of HARMAR DENNY would cement a union of the *entire* Anti Van Buren party: and bring them into a hearty, steadfast support of the nomination of the candidates of the National Convention. We, therefore, under these considerations place upon our standard, and at the head of our columns, for Vice President, HARMAR DENNY, subject to the decision of a National Convention."

To the above we may add the following from the Hollidaysburgh Register, one of the most consistent and devoted Antimasonic papers in the state:

"THE VICE PRESIDENCY—As matters now stand, the nomination of Henry Clay for President seems pretty certain. The Whigs go unanimously for him, and the Antimasons, since his late letter on the subject of Masonry, no where manifest any decided opposition to him. We may therefore calculate upon his nomination, in the spring, and the postponement of Gen. Scott's nomination until 1848. This being conceded, the question at once comes, who shall we have for Vice President? And this is a very important question, and particularly and doubly important is it, in our opinion, to the Whigs and Antimasons of Pennsylvania; for with a good, popular *Pennsylvanian* on the ticket for Vice President, State pride will be sufficiently enlisted to enable us to bring out our entire force and carry the State. But there would be no great advantage in having the candidate a Pennsylvania if he should not be one of the right stamp—every way worthy, and personally popular. Among the men named for the post, it seems to us that *HARMAR DENNY*, of Allegheny county, is the most suitable. He is a man of sterling worth, great personal popularity, and is well qualified. There are already, we are pleased to see, a number of papers, in different parts of the State, enlisted in his favor; and wherever his name is mentioned we find he has friends. Old Huntingdon would respond to his nomination warmly, and with DENNY and IRVIN would give a good report."

We will only add one more extract, which goes to show that Mr. DENNY's nomination is quite probable. It is an extract of a letter to the editor of the Hollidaysburgh Register, dated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1843.

As regards the Vice Presidency, there is not much saying about it here, as yet. Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Denny are mentioned as the prominent men from Pennsylvania; Mr. Talmadge and Mr. Fillmore, from New York; and Mr. Davis from Massachusetts. I think, from what I have heard from Members of Congress, that a majority of them are of opinion that Mr. DENNY would add most strength to the cause in Pennsylvania, and that if the State delegation should go unanimously for him, his nomination is quite probable.

Pennsylvania and the Presidency.

The certainty that Mr. VAN BUREN will be the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, at the approaching contest, has carried dismay into the ranks of the Locofoco democracy in this State, and imparted fresh ardor to the zeal of the Antimasonic and Whig press. Mr. VAN BUREN is not only unpopular among the people generally, but his name excites no enthusiasm among those who are really friendly to him. He brought the great party, built up by Gen. JACKSON, to the verge of ruin in 1840; it was galvanized into an unnatural existence by the treachery of JOHN TYLER, (a treachery for magnitude unheard of or untold in any former age,) in 1842, and now the friends of the spoils party fear utter annihilation under the "great defeated," in 1844.

Many of the more sensible of the party have foreseen that disaster would follow in the train of the "Lindenwald sage," and have tried to avert the calamity by urging the claims of other candidates; but it is all useless, the decree has gone forth, "the used up Van is the man," and they are compelled, however reluctantly, to go into the contest broken in spirit, without enthusiasm, without confidence, and with the expectation of inglorious defeat hanging over them.

These circumstances should arouse the Antilocofoco forces of Pennsylvania into energetic and zealous action. The elections next fall are the most important of any ever held in the State. By a thorough organization, backed by an energetic determination to conquer, stimulated to action by the certainty of victory, *if we strive for it*, we may revolutionize the State, and break down the spoils party, which has so long fattened at the public crib, forever. Let us, then, up and at them.

To show what even a Locofoco editor, who has the best opportunities of being acquainted with the public mind in this State, thinks of Mr. VAN BUREN's prospects of carrying the Keystone, we copy the following article from the Harrisburgh Argus. The editor has a high opinion of Mr. VAN BUREN, but looks upon his success here as utterly hopeless. Let every friend of Whig measures, as he reads the following, resolve that he will have a hand in delivering his State from the iron rule of Locofocoism, and the nation from the curse of the blackest treachery:

What Should Pennsylvania Democrats do?

They should rouse themselves from the torpor and apathy that recent events have brought upon them. From every section of our state comes the same tale of the hopelessness of attempting to carry Mr. Van Buren over Mr. Clay. The gloom and despair that has seized upon the eastern and central counties is even deeper and thicker upon our western border. From the iron districts our party is represented as quietly disbanding, altho' still preserving the outward show and forms of an organization. This is no fanciful picture. We have seen letters from the friends of all the candidates in this state, from prominent men in our party who have never swerved from their devotion to it—who have battled nobly in the cause for thirty years—who have ample opportunities of ascertaining the state of the public mind, and who have never until now known what fear was in a contest. The perusal of one of those letters, is the perusal of all. The despondency felt in one county is general throughout the Commonwealth. Even from Philadelphia, where Mr. Van Buren has a respectable body of friends, and where his pretentions are sustained by the press, and many of the leading men of the party, his success in Pennsylvania is not calculated upon.

The true state of public feeling with us, we have understood, has at last reached Washington, and when communicated to the prominent friends of Mr. Van Buren, the reply has been "well, we can spare Pennsylvania; Ohio and Indiana will more than make up the loss, and when we succeeded in '36, we carried neither of those states." This answer is full of admonition. Mr. Van Buren is to be carried by the votes of Ohio and Indiana. He is to succeed in states where large majorities have been uniformly given against him. Was there ever such delusion, folly and madness? Was there ever such cold, calculating, heartless sacrifice of every consideration of prudence and every lesson of experience? Democracy may well become a subject of speculation when such is the conduct of its leaders. The answer to the question of "will you not risk—nay, will you not lose—every thing by attempting to restore Mr Van Buren," is invariably the same? What an answer, too, it is? "A triumph with any other man would be no triumph at all:" and in that answer will be found an epitaph for the tomb of the Democratic party, if he is its candidate. However great may be his merit—however lofty and pure his character, his retirement from the Presidential chair is for life. No party can put him back—the judgment of the people has been recorded against him. That that judgment has been influenced by prejudice we are bound in justice to Mr. Van Buren to acknowledge. But that it will ever be opened—ever reversed, there does not exist the slightest probability.

Time may demonstrate the soundness and wisdom of his policy, but a generation will have to pass away before the public mind can be disabused of the prejudices that are personal to the man. Our fellow laborers in the Democratic cause may call this treason, but we have weighed the matter well and calmly, and we are of opinion that to conceal the forlorn and utterly hopeless condition of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, with Mr. Van Buren as our candidate, is worse than treason. If the Ex-President's friends will show by reasonable data that they can elect their favorite without our 26 votes, then we will consent to be instrumental in keeping up the delusion that we can carry this state. But until this is furnished us, we will proclaim in advance of the Convention, what is the opinion of our best and most intelligent democrats—what is the opinion of our public men and private citizens—what cannot be denied or concealed, that is, that a fight cannot be made to restore Mr. Van Buren's administration in this state. It is true that the press and politicians (ourselves with the rest) are all pledged to abide by the decision of the National Convention. For our part we will redeem that pledge faithfully. How it may be with others we know not.

The integrity of those who follow in the wake of the wake of the masses will be sorely tried. For it is just as certain that Mr. Van Buren's third nomination for the Presidency will meet with no more favor in Pennsylvania, than Mr. CRAWFORD's first, than that the Congressional caucus erred in taking for the standard of public opinion the politicians—the presses: and those machines of the popular will, the conventions of active partizans in 1824. * * * * No hope exists of Mr. Van Buren's success if nominated; let then a last struggle be made to avert such catastrophe. If ruin is to be brought upon us, let no share in the act that accomplishes it, be chargeable to us. If our motto is to be reversed, and "men before principles" to be inscribed on our standard, let us free ourselves from any participation in the change. The time has come for detecting and exposing the counterfeit public opinion that has been coined and circulated. If it is not done at once it will be too late.

MR. CLAY ON MASONRY.

The Watchman of the Valley, from which we have lately copied some strong articles against Masonry, in publishing an extract from Mr. CLAY's late letter to Mr. REIGART, makes the following remarks:

"Mr Clay's Masonic history is probably that of many others connected with the order. They have practically and silently dissolved their masonic connexions and obligations, for reasons which they do not see fit to divulge. A practical acknowledgment of their obligations and duties to their country as paramount to all other earthly obligations and duties, is a practical renunciation of the peculiar obligations of masonry, which claim, as may be clearly shown, precedence of all other obligations, "murder and treason excepted, and they left to my own option"—[See oath of a Master Mason.]"

JOHN TYLER'S TREACHERY.—The Post of yesterday morning was filled, on both sides, with advertisements from his accidency, JOHN TYLER. In what a disgusting light does this present the vile treachery of this man. After basely disguising his sentiments, and thereby securing his elevation to the second office in the gift of the people, he turned, like a viper warmed into life against his friends, and now, lavishes all the patronage and favors of his high office upon those who opposed his election, and the principles on which he was supported. It is mortifying to think that such a traitor ever filled the high office of President of the United States.

FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.—This very respectable Kentucky paper comes to us enlarged to a mammoth size, and very neatly printed. The Commonwealth is an excellent Whig paper, moderate, consistent and able, and we are glad to see this evidence of its prosperity.

DARING BURGLARY.—We are informed that the dwelling house of Mr GEORGE LYSLE, Coal Merchant, situate near the North Common, Allegheny city, was entered at one of the kitchen windows on Sunday morning last, between two and three o'clock, by some villain or villains, with the evident intention of robbing him of what money they could find in the house. Entrance into the house was effected by having previously filled the grooves or holes which receive the bolts of the window shutters with cork, the shutters when in this condition remaining of course without any fastening. From the kitchen they proceeded to the back parlor, where they found a bureau, which they overhauled, but were disappointed in obtaining their expected booty. They next had the daring audacity to proceed to the bed chamber in which Mr Lysle and his lady slept, took from the pantaloons pocket of Mr Lysle his keys, and carried off a small desk from the bed side into the yard, which they commenced rifling of its contents. Fortunately they were heard by Mrs Lysle descending the stairway, and the alarm was given before they had time to do any further mischief than to open the top of the desk. They obtained no money, and were forced to retreat. A neighbor was on the ground in a moment afterwards, with firearms, which might have been the means of securing the robbers, had they not been so precipitate in effecting their escape.

It is said that the shutters of several houses in Allegheny City have been found in the same condition with those of Mr. Lysle and it would be well for the citizens generally to examine these defences to their dwellings before closing them at night. A band of scoundrels would seem to be prowling about, for the purposes of plunder, and it should be the duty of the police of our respective cities, as well as of the citizens themselves, to use every means in their power to put a stop to their depredations and bring them to merited punishment.

The Political Abolition Convention lately held at Utica vehemently denounced John Quincy Adams as 'recreant to the cause of Human Liberty!! He must feel bad about it.—*N Y Tribune.*

ANOTHER ROBBERY.—Many of the rascals in the land seem concentrated at Albany. No sooner do we hear of one robbery than another follows in its train. A clerk, named BARON, has been detected at the Albany Post Office, who it seems has been for some time engaged in purloining letters from the mail.

BERKS CO. BANK.—In noticing the over-issue by this Bank, the Harrisburgh Argus says:

"Many of the newspapers in noticing the *over issue* of Relief notes by the Berks County Bank, class the excess issued by that institution, with the over issue by the Erie Bank. The cases are widely different—the latter institut on having accounted to the Treasury in the proper manner for the entire amount issued—near $400,000. The Berks County Bank issued the excess now floating, without accounting for the amount to the Government, or even notifying the Treasury Department of the fact."

MR. CLAY AND THE ANTI-MASONS.—In commenting on an article which appeared in the *Star*, two weeks since, that sterling Antimasonic paper *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, dissents from one of the statements which our article contained, namely, that Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Reigart, is "entirely satisfactory" to the Antimasons.

The word "entirely," may in severe strictness have been somewhat too broad; and indeed we only meant to express by it, the very general satisfaction with which the letter was every where received; and that too by men whose Antimasonry can no more be doubted than that of the respectable Editor of the *Gazette*.

When we remarked that the letter of Mr. Clay was entirely satisfactory, we by no means meant to declare that he was our *first choice* for the high place, which we nevertheless believe he is destined to fill. Our *first choice* is the Hero and Statesman whose name still stands at the head of our paper, [Gen. Scott.] But we regarded the nomination of Mr. Clay by the National Convention as certain; and as our views of public policy are in almost all things coincident with his: and his connection with Masonry having been long ago dissolved, we felt bound to declare that we would support him with our whole soul. This, as between him and his competitor, Martin Van Buren, we are compelled to do, as well by our duty to the Antimasonic party, as by our duty to the country.

In such support we rejoice to know that we shall have the aid of the Gazette. Indeed we would feel that we were in a false position, if we should find ourselves arrayed in ranks to which the editors of the Gazette stood opposed as enemies.

Mr. Clay is to be the candidate for the Presidency, and let us hope the distinguished neighbor of the Gazette (Mr. Denny) is to be the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that both will be elected and; let both these editors and us unite to aid to bring about the result which the welfare of the country so imperatively requires.—*Gettysburgh Star.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The National Intelligencer says that the communication from the General Land Office, laid before Congress on Thursday, shows the sales of lands for the last year to have amounted to 1,639,674 acres, making two millions of dollars, exceeding the amount received the preceding year by $600,000. Of the sales, not more than 10,000 acres have been sold above the minimum price, owing, as the Commissioner thinks, to the operation of the pre-emption laws, which enables the actual settlers to secure the choicest lands at the minimum price. During the same period more than ten thousand patents have been transmitted, and all that have been prepared have been signed.

MARYLAND.—Governor Thomas delivered the annual Message to the Legislature on the 27th inst., from which we learn that the State debt including arrearages for interest on the 30th Nov'ber—the close of the last fiscal year—was $16,376,657, being an increase on the debt of the year before of more than three hundred thousand dollars.

The ordinary revenue has met only the ordinary expenditures. The annual demands against the Treasury on account of the bond debt of the State, and the arrearages of interest on the same debt, amount to $1,798,694... the current demands against the State for the coming year. The present property tax and the revenue for taxes, or incomes, emoluments, silver plate, watches, &c. &c, are not equal to the wants of the Treasury.

The greater part of the message is taken up with the subject of the State Debt. He complains much of the encroachments on executive power so that the Legislative acts respecting taxation cannot be carried out. The act authorising the sale of the Public Works in order to cancel the debt has effected nothing, as nobody would buy them, and if sold they would not now relieve the State from its embarrassment, as the avails would not meet the liabilities. The debt created for the Baltimore and Ohio and Washington Railroads has never been a burden on the Treasury, but paid over and above the interest the sum of $43,135 17 for dividends upon Stock, and capitation tax upon passengers, besides paying the interest upon bonds issued by the State for its use, including the $500,000 issued for subscription to the Washington Branch.

It is recommended now to exchange for each bond of the State a share in the Stock of the respective Companies at a prescribed rate. By the previous act there could be but one purchaser of the interest of the State in any of the Works, which doubtless prevented a sale. A sale of some sort would bring some relief, and one on this principle would avoid many objections to the former act. The Governor is opposed to the assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and thinks that every principle of honor and justice demands that Maryland should meet her own liabilities and meet them promptly.

The Penitentiary report makes the total profits of the Institution $30,275 29—nett profit, after paying salaries, $483 66. The sum of $1,828 43 has been expended for the education of the Deaf and Dumb of the State, and $1,562 31 for the Blind.

The completion of the Railroad to Cumberland has so increased the amount of Tobacco brought to the city, that the public warehouses will not hold it. The Governor thinks that a Canal communication from Cumberland to Tide Water should now be made.—*N. Y. Trib*

A CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.—A Messenger despatched by Gen Thompson, our Minister at Mexico, arrived at Washington on Tuesday last, having left the city of Mexico on the 22d ultimo, immediately after the conclusion there, by our Minister, of a Convention with a Government of that Republic, the object of which is understood to be to make provision in favor of hitherto unsettled claims of American citizens for indemnities. This news, remarks the Intelligencer, will be acceptable to the holders of such claims, and furnishes, besides, as far as it goes, additional evidence of the disposition of Mexico to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

A CHALLENGE.—The Rev Dr Potts has published a letter in the Commercial Advertiser, addressed to the Rev Dr Wainwright, on the remarks the latter made at the New England Dinner. The obnoxious part of the speech is that in which Dr Wainwright says it that (meaning the New England Dinner Table) were the proper place, he would prove *"there cannot be a church without a bishop."* Dr Potts offers to meet Dr Wainwright in public debate on this point, in any form Dr W may wish.—*N Y Tribune.*

Col. Trumbull, who died recently in New York, painted the following pieces in the Rotunda at Washington, for which he received by appropriation of Congress, $32,000, or $8000 for each picture. Congress selected the subjects.

1. Philadelphia—Declaration of Independence.
2. Saratoga—Capitulation of Burgoyne.
3. Yorktown—Surrender of Cornwallis.
4. Annapolis—Washington's surrender of his commission

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC, 1844.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29		
MARCH,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JULY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMB'R,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCTOBER,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOVEMBER,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DECEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

PITTSBURGH... JANUARY 3, 1844.

Locofoco Mayor.

The Locofoco Convention has nominated for Mayor Most Worshipful Deputy Grand Master JOHN BIRMINGHAM. No one, it seems, will suit the spoils party but a Grand Noodle. We may expect now all the machinery of the Lodge, and its bastard brood of Oddfellows to be put in operation to secure the election of their chief. According to the obligations of the order they will be compelled to vote for their Grand Master, whether they like his politics or not, and we may expect that no effort will be wanting to secure so disgraceful a result as the election of this dignitary of the Lodge to the chief office of the Antimasonic city of Pittsburgh. It is a great pity that the Antimasons and Whigs of the city cannot unite on one man. As it is, there is great danger that our city will be disgraced by the election of the Grand Noodle.

THE BIDDLE LIBEL CASE.—The jury in this case returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the defendant to the mercy of the Court. The defendants' Counsel moved an arrest of judgment, or a new trial. The motion will be argued on Saturday.

☞ As to the toleration or prohibition of slavery in Texas, as we have heretofore said, the United States have nothing to do with that matter, and would not, in fact, have any control over it were Texas one of the States of this Union, instead of a Government wholly foreign to it.—*National Intelligencer, December* 14 1843.

The Emancipator, the chief organ of the Liberty party, in commenting on the above, says:

"But in replying to the Madisonian, the National Intelligencer makes the remark quoted above, and this remark gives rise to a train of reflections, bringing the question still nearer home, and looking to the deeper principles of our internal relations and policy. If it were one of our own states that was deliberating of the abolition of slavery in its own bounds and by its own act, and if the presumed motive and object of many of those engaged in promoting the measure was to facilitate and hasten the overthrow of slavery throughout the Union, would it be within the power of any neighboring State, or of the Federal Government, to interfere in any way to prevent the success of the measure? The Intelligencer is right. Certainly it would not. All parties are agreed that our Federal compact has left this subject absolutely under the control of the respectative States, and that their sovereignity in this behalf is absolutely complete and independent."

It is very well to keep this fact in mind, that a political party in the free states has no power to reach the root of the evil of slavery in the slave states. It may also be asked with propriety, if the Whig party is not now doing all that can be done, consistently with our National compact, to overthrow this evil, and if it is not unwise to risk the loss of other great and important interests, in our zeal against that which is beyond our reach? Is not a firm, and persevering condemnation of slavery, coupled with an elucidation of its evils to master and slave, and an unyielding demand that the free states shall be exempt from all participation in the guilt and disgrace of slavery, all that can be done with any prospect of success?

Hon. Richard D. Davis.

Our readers have doubtless been surprised at the extraordinary remarks of Hon. Mr. DAVIS, of New York, on the floor of Congress in reference to the Abolition feeling of the North. They will find an elucidation of his course in the fact that he is considered Mr. VAN BUREN's mouthpiece. The "Northern man with southern principles," it is to be supposed, would chose for a spokesman one sorely afflicted with negrophobia, especially as his object is to gain southern votes. It is surprising, however, that Mr. DAVIS would utter sentiments so entirely untrue. So far from there being no abolitionists at the North, we believe that a large majority of the people of the North are friendly to Abolition and would vote for it, had they the power to do so. "Oliver Oldschool" has the following account of Mr. DAVIS' remarks:

Mr. Davis, of N. Y., rejoiced that this subject was treated with more respect than it had ever before been upon this floor. The good temper, forbearance, and magnanimity which had characterized this Congress so far, upon this embarrassing question, was gratifying. He declared, and he spoke for the North, that there was not an abolitionist in the free States! He knew it, and would risk his existence upon the fact!

Mr. Saunders, rising, it is *not* the fact. You, yourself, are one.

Dr. Davis declared that it was impossible the free States should be abolitionists, and they never had been! The fact and the reason was that abolition at the South would be followed by a deluge of blacks upon those States. Nothing could prevent it but a dissolution of the Union, and he did not hesitate to say, here in his place, that sooner than the Southern States should abolish slavery, immediately and at once, he would be for a dissolution of the Union! He did not doubt that if the proposition for immediate abolition was before the people of the whole country, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand would say, give us dissolution rather than immediate abolition! He told the South that they must abolish it slowly, gradually. He repeated that he was for dissolution sooner than immediate abolition!!

This Mr. Davis, you will hear in the mind, is the spokesman in the House of Mr. Van Buren, and was so in the Syracuse convention. You will, possessing a knowledge of this fact, be better able to appreciate a declaration so extraordinary. He was told, in the course of the debate, by his colleague, Mr. Stetson, who addressed the House that he out-Heroded Herod! that he went beyond the Southern men themselves—that he would dissolve the Union the moment the South should abolish slavery! Mr. Davis, from his seat—"Yes, I would, if they did it suddenly." Mr. Stetson said he could not agree with his colleague, and he must beg leave to say that he (Mr. Davis) did not speak the sentiments of his (Mr. S.'s) district, which he thought he knew much better than his colleague.

The Donaldsonville Louisianian of the 16th ult. says:

"Nearly all the planters in the vicinity have finished making sugar. The quantity made this year will be about one-third short of last year's crop."

The New England Railroads are managed with great efficiency and strict economy, and the happy fruits of the system are seen in the unfailing profitableness of the works themselves. The dividends for the past six months, just declared by these Companies, are as follows:

Roads.	Capital.	Dividend.	Am't.	Current Prices.
Lowell,	1,800,000	4 p. ct.	72,000	130
Worcester,	2,700,000	3	81,000	117
Eastern,	2,200,000	3	66,000	108
Providence,	1,800,000	3	54,000	108
Boston & Me.,	1,200,000	3	36,000	107
Nashua,	400,000	4	16,000	130
New Bedford,	400,000	3	12,000	107
Taunton branch,	250,000	5	12,500	120
Charlestown do.	250,000	3	7,500	78
	$11,000,000		$357,000	

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Strange as it may seem, such is the round-about way of stating Public accounts, and it is so seldom close abstracts are made for the press, that it is next to impossible for the people to get hold of the sincere state of their national accounts. We have been curious to know the exact sum, which the government has gone behind hand for, since the advent of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency. We think we have got hold of it now. In Mr. Spencer's statement of accounts there is a visible improvement on the manner of former Secretaries.—The financial condition of the country is made pretty plain.

The following is a table of the debts incurred, and the payments made for debts in each year, from the first of January 1837, (two months prior to the advent of Mr. Van Buren) to the 30th of September, 1843. It will be observed that there are two kinds of debts, viz: Treasury notes and Loans; both of which are equally debts, and we have included both together.

Years	*Debts made*	*Debts paid*	*Balance*
1837	$ 2,992,989	$ 21,822	$2,971,167
1838	12,716,820	5,605,720	7,111,100
1839	3,857,276	11,117,987	
1840	5,589,547	4,086,613	1,502,937
1841	13,659,317	5,698,380	7,760,937
1842	14,808,735	8,477,848	5,330,887
30th Sept. 1843	12,545,708	7,859,194	4,685,514
Total,	$66,178,392	42,877,665	29,562,542

In the year 1839, there was a balance in *our favor*, so far as the debts and credits on loans are concerned of $7,260,715. This must be deducted from the above balance, and the final balance, against us stands thus:

Balance as above,	$29,562,542
Deduct balance of 1839,	7,260,715
Present public debt,	$22,301,827

The years in which we went most in debt were 1838, '41, and '42. This subject, in connexion with the revenues, deserves further consideration.—*Cincin Chronicle.*

More of the Staten Island Murders.

The New York Herald of Saturday contains a long Postscript, giving farther particulars in relation to the murder of Mrs. Houseman and child at Staten Island. During the investigation before the Coroner, suspicions were excited, implicating Polly Bodine, Senr., Capt. Houseman's sister, in the shocking crime. These were strengthened, when it was found that she had left Staten Island rather abruptly for New York. Much excitement was caused by this circumstance, and in the course of the evening on Friday, Geo. Waite, an apothecary and physician, of 252 Canal street, and who is suspected of an improper acquaintance with Polly was arrested. A letter from her was found in his possession, and in the course of Saturday, it was discovered that the valuable gold lever watch that had been stolen from the premises of Capt. Houseman after the murders were committed, had been sold at a pawnbroker's shop in New York on Monday last by a woman resembling Folly Bodine in every particular. This watch was taken to the police, and placed in possession of Justice Mattsell.

"Mr. John J. Van Pelt, the father of the deceased, on Wednesday last, the day of the funeral, publicly declared his solemn belief that Polly Bodine was the murderess, but suspicions were not then strong enough to warrant her arrest, although it was so on her examination before the coroner's jury. She is represented as a bold, determined woman, whose character on certain points has long been questioned. Her husband, Andrew Bodine, is now in Sing Sing State Prison, where he was sentenced on a charge of bigamy. He was originally a man of considerable property and character, but after the marriage with this woman, (from her conduct as is alleged,) became intemperate and debased. She finally left him, and he married another woman, named Sarah Simpson, of habits similar to his own—who was found dead in her bed about two years since. He then was arrested for her murder, but there was not sufficient testimony to convict him, and he was tried on the charge of bigamy and sent to the State prison."

The impression is that Mrs. Houseman, the deceased, was stupified with some drug before the murder was committed.

A still later account in the Herald, says that the Police Officers visited the house of Waite, where they found the basket brought to the city on Wednesday, when Polly pawned the watch. One or two other articles, supposed to belong to Polly, were also found on the premises. The account closes thus:

"Waite's store was closed yesterday owing to his absence to Staten Island,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 4, 1843.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER I.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 1st, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The opening year has dawned upon us in great beauty. The heavens over our heads, and the earth under our feet, present all the beauties of creation that can be imagined at the *beginning* of a *New Year*. The days, that were the legitimate property of Old Father Time in '43, are now lost among those that were before the flood. The beauty and fashion, that have survived the exit of '43, are still moving in the gay circles of fashionable life, Miller's doctrines and predictions to the contrary notwithstanding.

The consolidated wisdom of the state have assembled; the magnates of the land are gathered together; and the books of bargaining, selling, arranging and swapping; and of fun, frolic, and fancy intrigue, gambling and growling, will be opened to-morrow in the legislative hall, big with the fate of us plebeians, and the destinies of those to whom are entrusted the legislative reins.

The Democratic party are divided in their choice for speaker. Gen Roumfort of the city of Philadelphia, Tustin of the county, and Jas. K. Snowden of Venango, are candidates, and a brisk canvass is going on to day. Snowden will probably be elected. He was popular as a speaker at a former session, and it is said has pledged himself to the Anti-Poterites, to cause articles of impeachment to be preferred against the Governor, which, together with the aid he may receive from the Whigs and Antimasons, will probably ensure his election. Roumfort would make a tolerably good speaker, tho' he has too much swagger about him to render him popular with the "huge paws." The Whigs and Antimasons will not run any candidate for speaker, with hope of success. A contest is to be had for the clerkship of the House, and will be confined, perhaps, entirely to the former clerk (Maj. Andrews) and Mr. Petriken, who, I understand, was formerly deputy secretary of the commonwealth. Petriken has been here for the last three months lobbying and planning, and begging for the political consideration he formerly had,—with all the activity and zeal the salvation of himself and the Commonwealth require. However, I think *his exertions* will all go for naught. Notwithstanding the pickings and takings, and plundering and stealing, that have taken place since Andrews has been clerk to the House, still his uniformly kind, affable and gentlemanly deportment, added to his smiling looks and kind greetings, leave a favorable impression in his favor, and I am of opinion he is sure of his re-election.

The caucus, in which the candidates are to be settled, is to be held this evening. The Message of the Governor is looked for with some interest. We all expect to hear some thing about the state printing and the lately elected state printers. My own opinion is, from what I can learn, that the election of State printers, made during the last session, will be treated as tho' it had never taken place, and the whole subject referred to a committee, who will report a bill giving it to the lowest bidder: We shall see. At any rate, the "plunderers' union," (as it is called) will never succeed again in appropriating to themselves the large sops of Treasury pap to which they were in former times accustomed. I shall endeavor to keep you advised, continually, of the progress of events here. When I state facts they may be relied on, and when merely opinion, it will be the best I can form, from the aspect, as presented.

Yours, &c., Z.

From Harrisburgh.

We present our readers to-day with our first Harrisburgh letter, and expect to keep them informed daily of the events to transpire—events which will doubtless have an important bearing on our welfare as citizens, on our credit as a state, and on the success of our political principles. The expense of a regular reporter at Harrisburgh is not small, and one which we can ill afford, but as this was the only means by which we could get prompt and certain intelligence from the seat of Government, we have ventured on the experiment a second year, trusting in the public spirit and patronage of our citizens to sustain us. Our reports, last winter, were acknowledged at Harrsburgh, and elsewhere, to be the best published by any paper in the state, and we confidentially ask the the attention of the public to those of this year.

MORE ROBBERIES IN ALLEGHENY

On Tuesday night last, the house of Mr. ABRAHAM PATTERSON, on Lacock street, Allegheny, was entered by some of the villains which now prowl about that city for the purpose of plunder. The entrance was effected by filling the bolt-holes of the shutters with cork, so that they would not fasten. The robbers rummaged every part of the house except the room occupied by Mr. PATTERSON himself, the door of which was bolted on the inside. They entered the room in which his brother slept, and took his clothes from a chair beside his bed, carried them down stairs, lit a candle, and rummaged the pockets, scattering the papers over the floor. They took the clothes out of the presses, and examined them, but carried off no booty, except 62½ cents.

The same night, they filled with cork the bolt-holes of the shutters of Mr. DAVIDSON'S house, the collector of the 4th Ward in that city. But as he had taken the precaution to fasten his windows in the inside, they did not effect an entrance.

It is high time some efficient measures were taken to put a stop to the depredations of these rascals, and bring them to condign punishment Scarcely a night passes, but some house is entered, and the robbers are becoming more bold from the perfect impunity with which they carry on their nefarious business.

THE LANCASTER UNION, heretofore one of the most uncompromising Antimasonic papers in the State, has passed from the hands of R. WHITE MIDDLETON, Esq, into those of HENRY MONTGOMERY, late of the Harrisburgh Chronicle. Mr. MONTGOMERY is a good writer, a politician of considerable tact, and is very well acquainted with the public men of the State. He will make an interesting paper. He has placed the name of Mr. CLAY at the head of his columns for the Presidency.

"THE CLAY BUGLE" is the title of a spirited little sheet, just issued from the Intelligencer office, Harrisburgh. C. M'CURDY and J. KNAB are the editors. It is to be published during the campaign, at one dollar in advance.

Interesting Controversy.

Our eastern papers are publishing a correspondence between the Rev. Dr. POTTS and Rev. Dr WAINWRIGHT, the former we believe of the Presbyterian Church and the latter of the Protestant Episcopal, and both of New York city. The correspondence originated with Dr. POTTS inquiring of Dr. WAINWRIGHT if certain expressions reported to have been used by him at the late New England dinner, in that city, were true. The words used by Dr. WAINWRIGHT, as reported in the Express, were as follows:

"'He' (the orator of the day, Mr. Choate,) 'told you of some who in the days of William and Mary [an evident mistake of the Reporter] found an asylum and discovered a government without a King and a Church without a bishop.' (Cheers) Now, Sir, notwithstanding this strong burst of approbation to this sentiment, were this a proper arena, should even the orator of the day throw down his gauntlet, I would take it up and say THERE CANNOT BE A CHURCH "WITHOUT A BISHOP."

Dr. POTTS expresses a hope that the speech has been incorrectly reported, but says:

But should I unhappily be mistaken as to this, should this passage be a statement of your real views, views which I had supposed were at least never *expressed* without a good many *saving* clauses to make them tolerable to even the most credulous believers in high church rights—then, and only in that case, I am induced to ask whether you are ready to vindicate the truth of this statement. You speak of throwing down a gauntlet, and declare your readiness to *say*, and of course to prove, *that there cannot be a church without a bishop*. I am aware that the form in which the words are placed is not precisely that of a challenge, but is it not a defiance?

* * * * * *

Now, although I am not a descendent of the Pilgrim fathers, and although I have no doubt that in all that relates to the peculiar claims upon the veneration and gratitude of future ages, there are many and fitting champions to be found among the sons of such sires; yet inasmuch as the language which is ascribed to you does not only assault them, but all others who are one with them in their rejection of prelacy; and furthermore, considering that if a challenge so public and offensive as this were allowed to pass *sub silentio*, it might hereafter be oonstrued as an indication of conscious weakness, and not of contempt, I have overcome my unaffected reluctance to appear in the character of a controversialist, and beg leave to say, that as an humble advocate of ecclesiastical rights of the larger part of Protestant Christendom, I am ready to debate with you, in any form you wish, the position which you are represented as affirming, viz. *"that there cannot be a church without a bishop."* Of course a prelatical not a parochial bishop is here meant Without entering now into the merits of the question, I will hold myself ready, (should you admit that the reporter of your speech has not done you injustice at least in this particular) to prove that this proposition is pregnant with innumerable evil consequences, theological, social, and civil; and that it is *unscriptural, uncharitable, schismatical, and antirepublican* in its character.

* * * * *

Hoping that it will be found that you have been incorrecly reported, believe me, Rev. and dear sir, Your ob't serv't,

GEORGE POTTS."

Dr Wainwright's reply is short, but he accepts the challenge. The following extract is all that is important:

"I cannot distinctly recall every word I said but as far as my memory serves me, the report contained in the Courier and Enquirer of last Monday, which, I am informed, is to appear in the American of this evening, is the most accurate I have seen. But as to the important point, and the one which alone called forth your letter—the sentiment I uttered is accurately reported, and I am ready, here and on every suitable occasion, to avow it and to maintain it; and if it is my lot to be called into the field, I cannot but congratulate myself that my challenger is one for whose private and intellectual worth I entertain so high a respect, and discussing any question with whom I shall not fear the disruption of social intercourse, and much less the utterance of any expressions which may cause regret to our mutual friends of every shade of religious sentiment. But I must defer any farther observations until next week. With much respect,

Your obedient servant,

JONA. M. WAINWRIGHT"

Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

This benevolent and laudable public institution appears to be well conducted, and to reflect great honor upon the state. The Cincinnati Gazette has an abstract of the report of the Superintendent, Dr. WM M AWL, for the year ending November 15, 1843, from which we learn the following interesting particulars. The number admitted during the past year, was 65, and the number of inmates 207—the number discharged 69. During the five years existence of the Institution, 473 insane persons have been committed to its care, and 203 have been restored to their right reason and returned to their friends. How gratifying the fact! Yet 315 persons in that state have had to be denied for want of room.

The liberal appropriation by the Legislature last year of $45,000, will provide for more extended accommodations, and enough for many years to come. Additions to the building are erecting and will be finished during the ensuing year, and those additions will improve the general appearance of the Institution; there is to be supplied spacious Italian verandahs, constructed with square limestone piers, connected with ingeniously finished cast iron and moveable sashes. Each verandah will be 37 square feet in the clear, and thus contrived will answer, summer and winter, as places of recreation.

The following shows the supposed causes of the diseases of the inmates:

Intemperance	35	Seduction	1
Ill Health	78	Fear of Want	4
Puerperal	32	Loss of Property	12
Constitutional	28	Religion of all kinds	57
Intense Application	5	Dissappointment, &c	14
Injuries of Head,	6	Masturbation	25
Excessive Joys	1	Epilepsy	27
Domestic Troubles	28	Unknown	63
Domestic Affliction	18	Fright	6
Dissappointed love	16	Indulgence of temper	3
Jealousy	6	Ill Treatment	7
Hereditary	93	Suicidal	22
Periodical	82	Homicidal	5
Physical Causes	208	Moral Causes	193

The unfortunate patients appear to be treated as members of a family, under the mildest government, and the influence of it is the happiest. The cure often is as sudden as thought. One of these, is mentioned of a lady, who, when first received was noisy and turbulent, and believed herself for several weeks strange animals. One day whilst engaged with her needle, and after looking steadily at her hand for some time, she all at once exclaimed, "Well now do I see, if that aint that same little scar behind my thumb, and now I know *its me*, sure enough." From this moment she recovered, and is now with her friends.

In the Asylum there is a patient who styles himself the "cattle drover, sportsman and financier extraordinary to the Institution and mankind at large." He has always money to loan, and never less than $175,000,000, upon the best specie paying banks." He also plays physician, and thinks especially of his ability over consumptive diseases. Recently, he was consulted by one of the house patients, anxious to be cured of a consumption of unusual severity. The doctor looked wise, and then commenced his directions as follows: "take of white puccoon root and red puccoooon root, equal quantities: white Solomon's seal and red Solomon's seal, each 10 grains: of sulphate of quinine, 10 grains; make them all into pills, and take one three times a day, for a year The quinine will operate on the sweet breads of your stomach: the Solomon's seal will roar up the kidneys: the puccoon root will knock the knots off the flaps of your liver, and rout out the consumption, just as the leaves are coming out on the trees in the spring of the year."

For the Gazette.

Wm. Heister, of Lancaster Co.

As various persons have been brought forward by the Whig party in different sections of the State as candidates for Governor, permit me, through the medium of your columns, to draw the attention of the party to the name of the Hon WILLIAM HEISTER, of Lancaster County. Mr. Heister is a native of Berks, and has been for a long time a resident of Lancaster Co. He was elected to Congress three times, from the district composed of the counties of Lancaster, Chester and Delaware—a Senatorial Delegate to the Reform Convention from Lancaster and York, and afterwards State Senator from the same districts. So highly was he esteemed by his fellow Senators that in the second year of his term he was elected *Speaker of the Senate.*

Mr. Hiester is a practical farmer, of German descent and of German name. During his legislative career he established an enviable reputation for integrity and ability, and was ever distinguished as an active reformer. His long experience and service in the councils of the State and the Nation have rendered him familiar with our past history and present situation. In his own county and section of the State, Mr. Hiester deservedly enjoys an unrivalled confidence and popularity; and he is favorably known to our western Whigs as the President of the Young Mens' Convention held in this city, in 1838. Upon the whole, I feel confident that no candidate has yet been suggested who enjoys so general a popularity or whose success would be so probable as that of Mr. Hiester. ALLEGHENY.

For the Gazette.

The Controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia.

MR. EDITOR—I was greatly surprised on Monday last, upon looking into the Wheeling Times of Friday last, to find a most hasty and intemperate attack upon the Lecture which I delivered at the University Buildings on the 5th of December last. In preparing that Lecture, I had taken much pains to arrive at the truth. I had depended not upon "tradition," about which the Wheeling editor speaks, but had recourse to authentic documents whenever any such existed, and to historians of undoubted authority. My assailant admits that I have displayed much industry in collecting facts; but then I have evinced "skill in sophistry worthy of any member of the bar." This is by no means the first time a plain, honest statement of facts has been assailed in this way; it is much easier to brand any article as sophistical than to contradict its assertions or refute its conclusions. That editor also manifests more temper than the calm discussion of a question of history need elicit. He exclaims that "there is *one* place and some hearts in which rancor never dies." What one place he alludes to I shall not pretend to say; but I can say with the utmost sincerity that there is no rancor in my heart in relation to the present subject.

At an early period, I was aware that a controversy once existed between the two largest colonies about their boundaries; and I was desirous to know how it was settled. For this purpose I had for some time taken copies or notes of all matters bearing upon it, which came to my notice; in doing so, I was never conscious of any bias or prejudice, either one way or the other. Indeed, I had no conception that there was room or occasion for partiality in the case. I took it for granted, that in the arrangement of a controversy between two sovereign States, bound together in the same confederacy, and struggling against the same common enemy, neither party gained any unworthy advantage. The most careful examination satisfied me that my previously formed opinion was well founded and in the conclusion of my Lecture I expressed with perfect sincerity my convictions that the Compromise was "a fair and reasonable one."

The editor of the Wheeling paper, in his second paragraph, says he will not attempt to answer me, *because he has not time to investigate the subject*, "as he (I) has (have) done." It is a little singular that my lecture did not suggest to him the propriety of examining before deciding and condemning. He and I seem to stand in the same relative positions as did Lord Dunmore and John Penn in 1774. Mr Penn took much pains to ascertain whether Pittsburgh was within or without Pennsylvania, before he commenced a correspondence about it; while Dunmore exclaimed that Pittsburgh must be *at least fifty miles west* of the boundary, by the Delaware running far eastward, toward its head. Careful measurement proves that it is several miles within the State; even if we adopt a western line parallel to the curves of the Delaware.

The editor of the Times dashes into the matter as gallantly and with as little discretion as did the gallant soldier who had in a few months to seek refuge on board the Fowey man of war. As might reasonably be anticipated, that editor, in embarking in a controversy without examination, has produced a perfect jumble of notions, so that it is difficult to select what portions should be first noticed.

The important point in the controversy is this: What were the rights of the two States at the beginning of the American revolution in 1775? Had Pennsylvania a just claim to extend her boundary five degrees of longitude from the Delaware? Or had Virginia, under the grant of 1609 to the London company, a right to include all the Territory for four hundred miles along the sea coast, and extending back west and north west to the Pacific and Frozen ocean? If Virginia had a right to extend 200 miles north along the sea coast from Point Comfort, and then to go northwest to the Ocean the contest about Fort Pitt would indeed have been absurd, for that northwest line would have probably passed eastward even of Harrisburgh, and Pennsylvania, instead of extending five degrees west, would have been confined to less than two on her southern line.

In 1624, the London Company was dissolved, and all its rights revested in the Crown, and against this, I repeat, "the Company seems never to have made any opposition." This is the language used in my lecture; and upon a second examination of different histories, especially of Marshall's Life of Washington, I find myself fully sustained. The editor of the Times, either cunningly or carelessly, alters my language, and makes me say "no *defence* was made." I said nothing about the *defence*, and I presume that the company had counsel and made the best defence in their power, but after the decision was made "opposition" seems to have ceased, which is all I said in my lecture. Here I must remark by the way, that the Company being dissolved, there remained no body politic in whom the immense territory granted could vest, and it seems difficult to conceive how its successors could have been ascertained in 1752, when the controversy between Pennsylvania and Virginia first manifested itself.

In 1632, the grant was made to Lord Baltimore, which greatly encroached upon the grant to the London Company; yet, as I said in my lecture, "against this grant neither the Company nor the Colonial Legislature made any opposition." The editor of the Times says "a remonstrance against the grant to Baltimore" was made, but "was treated as *tyrants* usually treat those aggrieved." I have turned to Chief Justice Marshall's Life of Washington to see what he says about this matter, and I find no intimation of tyranny in the case. The following are his words;

"Against the grant to Lord Baltimore, the *planters* of Virginia (not the Company or Legislature) presented a petition, which was heard before the privy Council in July 1633, when it was decided that that nobleman should retain his patent and the petitioners their remedy at law. *To this remedy they never thought proper to resort.*"

There was certainly no tyranny in referring a question of right to the decision of the law; but even at that early day the petitioners, by declining to resort to the law for redress, showed a want of confidence in their case. In 1663 a grant was made to Carolina which would take off of the Virginia grant a strip of land two and a half degress of latitude wide and extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, yet against it, not even a petition was presented.—Even in the case of Lord Baltimore the petitioners did not deny the right of the crown to make the grant, but complained that "taking away some of their chief places of traffic would dishearten their planters."

In 1680, Pennsylvania was granted to Penn, but no question about boundary was started until seventy two years after in 1752 Then Governor Hamilton, in obedience to instructions, gave notice to Governor Dinwiddie that this place was supposed to be within the bounds of Penn's charter. What was Dinwiddie's reply? Did he deny the right of Penn to run five degrees west? By no means His language is, "I am much misled, &c, if the Forks be *within the limits of your proprietaries' grant.*" "I have written home to have the line run and boundary properly fixed, &c. In the meantime it is highly reasonable, *if the lands are within your proprietaries' grant*, that the quit rents should be paid to Mr. Penn." Here the only question was, are the Forks within the five degrees granted to Penn?

Again, in 1774, the question about the boundary came up, Lord Dunmore in his reply to the Pennsylvania Commission does not pretend to deny the validity of the grant to Penn, but says, "I think *from the words of your grant* your western boundary should be a meridian line *at five degrees of longitude from the Delaware* at the 42d degree of latitude." The same opinion is expressed in his second letter, and in no place is it suggested that the grant shall be curtailed of the five degress.

I have thus traced the matter down to the commencement of the Revolution, and find that the right of the grantees to run five degrees west was never disputed. On the 5th of July, 1776, the very day after the Declaration of Independence, Virginia adopted a Constitution, and in that solemn act we find the following provision. "Territories within the charters, erecting the colonies of Maryland, *Pennsylvania*, North and South Carolina, are hereby ceded, released, and confirmed to the people of those colonies respectively." The same article declares that the western and northern extent of Virginia shall in all other respects stand as provided by the charter of 1609. Here, then, Virginia, as one of her first and most solemn acts after independence was declared, not only abandoned all claim to curtail Pennsylvania of her poor five degrees of longitude, but also abandoned her claim to Maryland, and to the broad strip of land two degrees and a half wide and extending from the Atlantic across the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Rocky mountains to the Pacific. So far indeed, as I have examined, I have seen not the slightest intimation that Pennsylvania was to be limited to less than five degrees of longitude in length. The Royal Governors, Dinwiddie and Dunmore, the framers of the Constitution of July 5th, 1776, and the Virginia Legislature in December, 1776, all assented to and admitted the right of Pennsylvania to embrace the full extent of Territory granted in her charter. There is, therefore, more ill nature and ignorance, than sound sense manifested in the following paragraph in the Wheeling Times:

"In 1779, however, the controversy was settled by Virginia, with her usual impetuous generosity; *yielding all that Pennsylvania demanded*, as vexed mothers, often do to spoiled children, weary of contention. By this amiable quality of perseverance, Pennsylvania has heaped up Treasures for her people, while Virginia has been dwindling in sickly poverty, and now, forsooth, the lubberly boy must flaunt its aged parent, through men too selfish to appreciate her."

This childish attempt to stultify the wise men who framed the Constitution of Virginia, and those who passed the resolution of Dec. 18th, 1776, is both foolish and false. Pennsylvania did *not* gain *all* she demanded: it would have been no *compromise* if she had. She lost all the territory west of Maryland, between the line of latitude 39 degrees complete, or beginning of the 40th degree, and the present line of our State. All this, embracing several counties and parts of counties, Virginia gained by the Compromise, and she secured to herself more compact territory.

The attempt to represent me as "flaunting" Virginia, has no excuse or foundation in the facts of the case. I have not uttered one word disrespectful to that State, the native land of my only living parent, and the home of a beloved child. The very last sentence of my lecture characterizes the Compromise as a "proud example of wisdom, moderation and patriotism."

That editor says, "In the review of the treaties endeavored to be entered into, Mr. Craig makes the Pennsylvanians all *saints*, and Dunmore and Connolly *blackguards*." As to the former person I used not one disrespectful word, except an inference from his correspondence that he was an arbitrary man, and an allusion to the opinion prevalent in 1774-'5, that he wished to promote disunion in the West. As to Connolly I spoke of him as a man of talent and enterprise, but without principle. I have conversed with many persons who knew him well, and have never heard but one opinion as to his moral character: that he was a man of loose, dissolute habits, is the testimony of all who knew him. Of Colonel John Neville, who commanded a *Virginia* regiment at the surrender of Charleston, eight months *after* the Compromise, I may well speak favorably, since I have never heard but one charge against him, and that the acceptance of an appointment under Washington. NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

THE STATEN ISLAND MURDER.

Noticing the arrest of Polly Bodine, the New York Tribune says:

"She was much overcome on appearing before the Magistrate, but asserted her innocence of the charges, stating that if she had any choice she would prefer being the murderess, rather than being accused of so foul a deed.—She stated that she left Staten Island by the 8 o'clock boat on the day of the murder, and left the house before 6 o'clock, A M.

She was then taken into a back room and strictly searched by Mr. Callender the Clerk, but nothing found upon her. She stated that she had left a reticule in a church in Duane street; then again that it was in Spring street. An officer was sent to both places, but could find nothing.

No questions were asked her—but Mr Adolphus, the pawnbroker in William st., to whom the watch was pledged, was sent for, and on arriving he fully identified her as the person who had pawned it.

The unfortunate and wretched female was then placed in a carriage, and accompanied by Justice Merritt, Mr. Callender, and officers McGrath and Dunshee, taken over to Staten Island.

The circumstances are very much against the wretched woman, and it must add immeasurably to the grief of Mr Houseman, to feel that his own sister is the murderess of his wife and babe. The thousand dollars which were concealed on the premises, led, doubtless, to the commission of the crime, and it is supposed that Waite was accessory to it, and was to have part of the spoils."

RIVER MEMORANDA—Our Rivers here are in a fine navigable state; plenty of water and no ice running. The St. Louis New Era, of the 26th ult., has the following:

Boats in to-day from the Illinois river report a slight rise in that river. The last boat from Keokuk reports a rise of some 2 feet at that place. The river opposite here is rising at the rate of 2 or 3 inches per day, and altogether about 14 inches within three or four days. 5 feet and 5½ feet is now reported on Establishment bar. Boats go out drawing 5 feet water. Last night there was rain, and to day it is cloudy without being cold.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Thursday, Jan 4, 1844.

Up till within a day or two we have had an open and mild winter, and our rivers all in good navigable order. Yesterday the weather changed, and has become cold and stormy, and we hope, if the navigation is impeded soon, that we will have fine sleighing, which will improve traveling and business very much. The stocks of goods and Southern produce is excellent and prices low; all kinds of country produce bears a fair price, and ready sale for cash, time or barter.

FLOUR: Scarce, and ready sales from boats and wagon, $3,56¼a3,58, and from stores $3,69 a3,87½ per bbl.

GRAIN: Wheat 65 Rye 37½ Corn 33, and Oats 20a23c a bushel.

ASHES: Pots 3¾a4. Scorchings 3¼a3¾ Pearls 4¾a5c a lb.

COTTON YARNS, 17c a lb par money and no discount, for No. 5 to No. 10.

GROCERIES: Coffee, Rio, 7¼a9. St. Domingo, 7a7½. Havana, green, 8a9c a lb *Sugar*, N. O. by the hhd 6¼a7, and by bbl 6¾a7½c a lb. *Tea*, Young Hyson, 40a75. Imperial 62a80c a lb. *Molasses*, sales at 29a31½c a gallon.

FRUIT: Dried peaches $1a$1,12½, do apples 45a50c per bushel. Green apples 75a$1,25 per bbl Raisins box, $2,25a$2,50.

PROVISIONS: *Butter*, in kegs, 5a6, Rolls in bls 7a8c. *Tallow*, rough 4, in cakes 6c a lb. *Lard*, 5½a6c a lb. *Beef Cattle*, per 100 lbs., paid by Butchers $3a$3,50. *Hogs* $2,75a$3 per 100 lbs. *Sheep*, 87½a$1,25. *Calves*, $2a$3,50 each.

IRON: Juniata Blooms $55a$57a ton. Pig metal, sales at $25,40 a$27a ton.

SALT: Sales at the river $1a1,12½ and from stores at $1,25a$1,37½ per bbl.

Rates of Discount

IN PITTSBURGH.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE 'GAZETTE'

N. HOLMES & SON,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 33 MARKET STREET.

Standard--Gold and Silver.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bank of Pittsburgh,	par
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank,	pa
Exchange Bank,	par
Bank of North America, Philadelphia	pa
Bank of Northern Liberties,	" pa
Commercial Bank of Penn'a,	" pa
Farmer's and Mechanics B'k,	" pa
Kensington Bank,	" pa
Philadelphia Bank,	" pa
Schuylkill Bank,	" pa
Southwark Bank,	" pa
Western Bank,	par
Bank of Penn Township,	" par
Manuf'rs & Mechanics' B'k,	" par
Mechanics' Bank,	" pa
Moyamensing Bank,	par
Girard Bank,	" 1o
United States Bank,	" 35
Bank of Germantown,	par
Monong'a B'k of Brownsville,	1
Bank of Gettysburgh,	2
" Chester County,	4
" Chambersburgh,	2
" Delaware Co.,	pa
" Susquehanna Co.,	—
" Bank of Montgomery Co.,	par
" Northumberland,	par
" Lewistown,	2
" Middletown,	2
Carlisle Bank,	2
Columbia Bridge Co.,	1
Doylstown Bank,	par
Erie Bank,	2
Franklin Bank of Washington,	1
Farmers' Bank of Reading	1
" Bucks Co.,	par
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank,	2
" " Currency Notes,	2
" Bank, Lancaster,	1
Lancaster County Bank,	2
Lancaster Bank,	2
Harrisburgh Bank,	2
Honesdale Bank,	1
Lebanon Bank,	2
Miners' Bank of Pottsville,	2
Northampton Bank,	—
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co.,	—
Wyoming,	5
York Bank,	2
Berks County Bank,	80
West Branch Bank,	65
State Scrip, Exchange Bank,	1½
" " Merchi's & Manufacturers' Bank	3
Scrip of the Interior Banks	2
(Except) Erie, West Branch, and Berks Co.	2
City and County Scrip	2

OHIO.

Bank of Mount Pleasant	1
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville,	1
Bank of St Clairsville,	1
Bank of Marietta,	1
Columbiana B'k of New Lisbon,	1
Cincinnati Banks,	1
Clinton Bank of Columbus,	1
Bank of Circleville,	1
Bank of Zanesville,	1
Bank of Putnam,	1
Bank of Wooster,	1
Bank of Massillon,	1
Bank of Sandusky,	1
Bank of Geauga,	1
Bank of Norwalk,	1
Bank of Xenia,	1
Bank of Clevelan',	2
Dayton Bank,	1
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	1
Post Notes,	1
Bank of Chillicothe,	1
Com. Bank of Scioto,	15
Lancaster Bank,	15
Bank of Hamilton,	18
Bank of Granville,	75
Com'l Bank of Lake Erie,	15
Farmers Bank of Canton,	40
Urbana,	45

INDIANA

State Bank and Branches,	1
State Scrip	15

ILLINOIS.

State Bank and Branches,	50
Bank of Shawneetown	55

KENTUCKY

Bank of Louisville,	1
Bank of Kentucky and Branches,	1
Northern Bank and Branches	1

VIRGINIA.

Bank of Virginia,	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Exchange Bank of Virginia,	1
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	1
North Western Bank of Va.,	1
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Wheeling	1
Branches	1

MARYLAND.

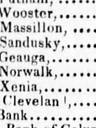
Baltimore City Banks,	par
Bank of Salisbury,	1
Mineral Bank,	1
Washington County Banks,	1
Cumberland Bank, Allegheny,	1
All other solvent banks	1

EXCHANGE.

On Philadelphia,	par
On New York,	par
On Baltimore,	par

☞ *ALL BANKS marked thus—are not purchased by the Brokers.*

FOR SALE OR LEASE,



THE STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING lately occupied by Alex'r. McKibben, in the Borough of Birmingham, together with a frame dwelling on the same lot, in the rear of the storehouse. The property is located on the corner of Carson and Centre streets. It has 56 feet front on Carson street, and runs back along Centre street about 91 feet. It is considered a first rate business stand—perhaps the best in the borough.

If not sold in a short time it will then be for lease for 1, 2 or 3 years. For particulars, &c., apply to the subscriber near the premises.

N. B. Three first rate SLEIGHS will also be sold on favorable terms. Two of them are entirely new, and the other is in excellent order.

ALSO, Two burying Lots; one in the Methodist Protestant Burying ground, on Liberty street, above the Canal; the other in the Associate Reformed Burying ground, on the 4th street road.

JOHN M'KEE, Agent.

Dec. 30.—d3t&wtf.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF FRESH GOODS, AT MURPHY & BRO'S.

WE have just completed opening another supply of Winter, Staple and Fancy Goods, so that, notwithstanding the advanced stage of the season, we can offer to purchasers the choice of a large and handsome assortment. We have

DRESS GOODS, consisting of Mouse de Laines, Chusans, Cashmarines, Chamelion Brocades, Alpaccas, plain, figured and plaid, black and fancy colors, Merinoes, Parmetto Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

SHAWLS, in great variety, including common and superior Blanket Shawls, Lama Wool, new and fashionable styles, Broche and Thibet, &c., &c.

New and beautiful styles of PRINTS, of various qualities; Gala Plaids, for Cloaks and Boys' clothing, 3-4 and 6-4, new style Cloaking and Linings, Gimps, Fringes, &c.

BROADCLOTHS, very cheap, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, &c. Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Flannels, Linseys, &c., &c., at

MURPHY & BRO'S.,

Dec. 23. North East Cor. 4th and Market sts.

LOW PRICED GOODS, AT MURPHY & BRO'S.

IN addition to our large stock purchased from the Importers and Jobbers, we have a great many low priced articles from Auction, such as

Double Purple Prints, only 6¼ cents per yd.,	
Muslins, at 4 and 5 cts	
Cotton Table Diapers of a good width, only	12½ c
Second Mourning Chintz, yard wide,	10 "
Twill'd London Chintz,	10 "
Towelling,	6¼ "
Mitts, good sizes, of a superior quality,	6¼ "
Woolen Gloves,	6¼ "
Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, 12½ and 18¾ c. per pair,	
Gentlemens' Beaver " 12½ "	"
Black Fringes, 3 inches wide, only 18¾c. per yd., heretofore sold at 37½ and 50 cts., &c.	Dec. 28.

A Valuable Farm, Flour Mill, &c., for Sale.

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

208 ACRES OF LAND,—60 Acres under cultivation, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, half a mile from the Monongahela river, three-fourths of a mile from the Greensburgh Turnpike Road, on the waters of Turtle creek. This property holds out inducements rarely met with. There is a SAW MILL, a GRIST MILL, and a STEAM FLOURING MILL, 4 run of stones, 2 French Burrs; all in prime order; a 2 story Dwelling House, and 3 small Dwellings, suitable for tenants, &c., together with a variety of buildings attached to the mills and dwellings. All will be sold together, or to suit purchasers, on favorable terms—part cash, the remainder on time.

N. B. There is on the land a valuable Stone quarry, coal and timber sufficient for the use of the property.

For further particulars apply to Mr HENRY FUNK, on the premises, or to

J. K. HENDERSON,

Dec. 28.—w1m. Smithfield near 4th street.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscribers having administered on the estate of THOMAS DRENNEN, late of Plum township, dec'd., would request all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment on or before the 1st of February next, 1844, and those having claims to present them on that day, properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM DRENNEN,
JOHN R. DRENNEN

Dec. 22—w3t*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of JAMES ROWAN, late of Peebles township, dec'd. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M. ROWAN.

Dec. 13, 1843.—d15—w6t*.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER ROBINSON, late of Allegheny city, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to JOHN FLEMING, one of the Executors; and all persons having claims will present them to him, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FLEMING,
DAVID GREGG,
JOHN CASKEY

Dec. 8, 1843—w6t. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ISABELLA STEWARD, late of Allegheny city, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to the subscriber, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO STEWARD, Executor.

Butler county, Pa., July 21, 1843.

N. B. Dr. Henr. Hannen, of Allegheny city, will attend to the above in the absence of Geo. Steward.

Dec. 1.—w6t*.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office.

Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

M. EGOLF. J. HERON FOSTER

EGOLF & FOSTER,

WESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, THIRD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Negociating of Loans, Collections, &c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Pig Metal for owners at a distance. Terms moderate; letters post paid, will meet with immediate attention. References given. Nov. 20.—d&w.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

E. BLACK,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF BLACK AND M'CLEAN,)

WISHES to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular that he has opened a NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, at **No. 90,** MARKET STREET, between 5th and the Diamond, in the store formerly occupied by S. Lloyd, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which he will sell on as good terms as any other establishment in the city. Oct. 27.—w3m.

☞ We present our readers the compliments of the season, and wish them all a happy New Year. Such of them will be happy who are honest, industrious, economical, benevolent, and religious; the last named being the first in importance. No man can be truly happy who does not truly believe in the God of the Bible, and worship him in spirit and in truth, through the mediation of Him who has declared himself to be the "Way, the Truth, and the Life." Such happiness we fervently pray may be enjoyed by all our readers.

Our Next Governor.

We give to-day a well written communication recommending Gen. MARKLE, of Westmoreland, as the Antimasonic and Whig candidate for Governor. We recommend this communication, and the claims of Gen. MARKLE to the attention of our readers. Should the General be nominated, we have no doubt he will run well, and we shall give him a cordial support; but we have not yet lost all hope that Mr. M'KENNAN will be induced to permit his name to be used.

Should he persist in his determination, we shall as readily second General MARKLE's nomination as that of any other person spoken of. Gen. IRVIS, is much spoken of in the interior counties, and would doubtless be a good selection. The following remarks in reference to this gentleman are from the Harrisburgh Intelligencer.

"We observe that the Press in the middle and northern counties, expresses a strong preference for Gen. James Irvin, of Centre county, who, since the withdrawal of Mr. McKeenan, seems to be regarded in those sections of the State particularly, as the most available candidate. His repeated and triumphant success in strong Locofoco districts, heretofore accounted as *certain* by the opposition, and his unprecedented and extraordinary vote in his own county at the late election, are strong indications that his popularity rests upon a sounder basis than common or newspaper report. He is moreover a true and ardent Whig, and if nominated, would receive the cordial support of the whole party."

Mr. M'Kennan.

At a county meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Schuylkill county, held at Orwigsburgh, on the 12th of Dec. last, to appoint Delegates to the Harrison State Convention, to meet at Harrisburgh, on the 4th of March next, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That for the purpose of fully and completely effecting that reform which the situation of the state loudly calls for, we herewith recommend to the State Convention the name of Thos. M. T. McKennan, of Washington county, as our first choice for Governor, because we have seen him sufficiently tried, and know well the material of which he is composed. His unflinching adherence to high principle—his fearless struggle for the Tariff Bill amid the noise and confusion of the National Forum, where no other voice but his could have penetrated the tumult and calmed the babel, and his modest attempt to put aside the honor which the grateful people of the state are endeavoring to confer upon him, have endeared him to our hearts, and prove to us that he is the proper man to whom the shatterred bark of state could be safely entrusted, in this, her present crisis.

HON. HARMAR DENNY.—The Gettysburgh Star has placed the name of Mr. DENNY at the head of its columns for the Vice Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Convention.

A SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.—We are glad to learn, from the Baltimore American, that a Whig United States Senator has been elected from Maryland. On Friday last, the Legislature went into an election, which resulted in the choice of the Hon. JAS. ALFRED PEARCE, of Kent county. Mr. PEARCE will take his seat in the Senate of the United States as the successor of the Hon JOHN LEEDS KERR, for the term of six years from the fourth of March last. The election was decided by one balloting, every Whig vote in both Houses being cast for the gentleman elected.

THE BIDDLE LIBEL CASE.—The trial of J. W. BIDDLE, of the Daily American, for libel on ABSALOM MORRIS, which occupied the Court of Quarter Sessions for the most of last week, was brought to a close on Saturday night, by giving the case to the Jury. The Jury sealed up their verdict about three o'clock on Sunday morning. The Court will meet to morrow morning when the result will be known.

PAPER MILL BURNT.—We regret to have to state that a part of the very extensive paper mill of Mr. A. ROBERTSON, of Brighton, Beaver county, has been destroyed by fire. The extent of loss, and particulars of the calamity, can be learned by advertisement in another column. Mr. ROBERTSON will meet with the warmest sympathies of his numerous customers among the conductors of the newspaper press.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—A Havana correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date the 15th of December, gives this account of the Slave Trade:

There is no hope at present that the slave trade will cease. New arrivals continue, and more are expected. I thought the "New Sultan" possessed more humanity; but I am convinced he cannot forget coming from "Old Spain," and that the policy of that nation is to live upon the *groans of victims* allowing their own subjects to murder each other at home, and to capture and traffic in these hapless Africans.

Every day are these unhappy beings, as if by enchantment, offered at public sale in this city, without regard to law, and as if there were no authorities to execute it. On the contrary, the agent commissioned to collect the half doubloon per head, is well known and undisguised. My wishes are to make known to the world these transactions, and to brand all implicated with the most ignominious and public disgrace.

LATER FROM JAMAICA.—The Commercial has advices from Kingston to the 22nd November, but they contain nothing of much interest.

The two branches of the Legislature were in active and harmonious session, devoting much of their attention to the interests of agriculture. The Earl of Elgin had secured the cordial cooperation of all parties by the interest he takes in the successful cultivation of the island staples. The Baptists are agitating against Church grants and taxes.

Intelligence had been recieved confirming the report of an attempted insurrection at Santa Martha, Columbia, in which the Governor was killed. The insurgents were about 200 in number. The French steam frigate Gomer immediately proceeded to Santa Martha, to assist the authorities and the insurgents retreated toward Bohia.

COUNTERFEITS.

The Evansville (Ia.) Journal warns its readers against counterfeit notes of the denomination of $5, on the Madison and Indianapolis Branches of the State Bank. It says: "A slight examination will detect them. The paper is of a yellowish cast much coarser than the genuine. They are shorter and narrower than the genuine.

For the Gazette.

The next Governor—General Markle.

Why is it, Messrs. Editors, that the Whig papers are so silent on the subject of the Whig candidate for Governor? Do the Whigs think the contest hopeless? Have the policy, principles and honesty of the Locofocos, as personified and exemplified by their Governor, David R. Porter, so established public confidence in them that it cannot be shaken? Of course, your answer is, far be it from us to believe it.

The nomination must soon be made, and public opinion seems to indicate no decisive choice. The disposition to run Mr. Denny for the Vice Presidency, and the withdrawal of Mr. M'Kennan, tends, very properly, as I think, to concentrate public opinion on GEN MARKLE. He is the very man for the party and the occasion. He was the long tried, confidential and devoted friend of Gen. Harrison. Their friendship began in the tented field, and ended only with the death of the latter. Their pursuits, characters, and principles were congenial, and were the basis of their intimacy. They were congenial spirits. And there was not a motive or principle which endeared Gen. Harrison to the people, which does not exist in a greater or less degree in the case of Gen. Markle. He can do for the Whigs of Pennsylvania, all that Gen. Harrison did for the Whigs of the Union. He alone can re-animate the enthusiasm of 1840. His military career is full of stirring adventure, acts of daring courage, and devotedness to the service of his country. It commenced at the breaking out of the war of 1812, with an act which illustrates the whole character of the man. He raised a troop of cavalry among his neighbors, and, in the absence of the aid of government, "pledged his fortune" to raise funds to equip and transport them to the scene of action. He raised the necessary funds on his private account and divided them among his troops. The career thus nobly began, was bravely sustained, and those who know the history of his campaign, his hair-breath escapes, and intrepidity in the hour and point of danger, have ample materials to make him the beloved of the people. Other candidates may command the confidence of the people, but he can rouse their admiration, enthusiasm and love.

His character is beyond reproach. He is a first-rate specimen of old fashioned German honesty. A farmer, he is identified by his profession with the most numerous class of the people. His head is clear and his memory most remarkable. He converses with energy, fluency, and vivacity, and with a soldier-like frankness which inspires instant confidence. The public mind surfeited with the hollow professions and sinister conduct of the herd of mere politicians, will repose with confidence on him.

In these matters our Whig friends should learn policy from their too often successful rivals. *They* are not successful, nor are we beaten without a cause. All the people of Pennsylvania are not political partizans. The numerical strength of the two great parties is not very unequal. There are enough of unpledged voters to decide the fate of either of the parties. They hold the balance of power, and which ever party wins them to its standard gains the victory. They are never found at political conventions, and their opinions are therefore unheard. If leading Whigs would consult *their* opinions, the same nominations might not always be made, and a different class of voters might be appeased and conciliated, but Whig principles would be oftener sustained. We need the aid of the unsophisticated common people. Not being politicians they do not generally vote. They cannot be roused to action by the discussion of abstract principles or questions of doubtful policy. Not deeply enough impressed with the importance of particular measures of policy, they are roused to action only by appeals to their sympathies, and to their love of country, and by *esteem for the man*. We must excite not only the head but the heart. No party can succeed without enthusiasm. It is here that the Locofocos triumph over us. They are a trained band of politicians, but are a minority of the people. They never, like us, lose an election by default. But their candidates are always chosen with a view to success with the common people. We cannot, and should not, compete with them in their artful and profligate appeals to the prejudices of the ignorant and the profligate. But if the Whigs cannot exercise enough selfdenial to accommodate themselves to the source of power, they had better retire from politics and leave the country to the tender mercies of Locofocoism. Mahomet found it much easier to go to the mountain than to bring the mountain to him. In taking the favorite of the people, we sacrifice no principle. In this instance, by the election of Gen. Markle, we secure sound Whig principles, a sound head and a pure man. He is honest, brave, generous, devoted to his country, his public services have been great, and his sacrifices noble. Every thing in his public and private life, is calculated to inspire enthusiasm in his behalf. Other candidates, may secure the support of the party, but Gen. Markle, alone, can secure the votes of the PEOPLE.

A WHIG FROM PRINCIPLE.

[*Condensed from the Baltimore American and the Washington Whig Standard.*]

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, Dec 28, 1843

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, conveying the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, which states (as we understood) that an increase of sales to the extent of $600,000, had occurred the past year, owing to the pre-emption laws.

Mr King presented a petition from Alabama, for a reduction of postage.

OREGON.

Mr Atchison's bill for the establishment of a government in the Territory of Oregon, was read twice and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr Bagby, by leave, introduced a bill for the relief of Geo S Gaines.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr Allen submitted a resolution asking the President to give copies of instruction to our minister to England relative to the occupation of Oregon, so far as compatible with public interest.

The Senate held a short executive session, and adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SLAVERY.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio, presented a memorial from one Jones, now a prisoner in the common jail of this city, setting forth that he is unlawfully detained as a slave, and that he is a free man, and about to be sold to slavery to pay the fees of imprisonment.

The reading of this memorial excited considerable interest in the House. Mr G. said it was dated this day, and witnessed by one of the most respectable citizens of the District, D. A. Hall, Esq

Mr. Dellet, of Ala., said this was a subject properly belonging to the courts of the District, and not to Congress, and moved, therefore, to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. McConnel said "under the table."

The yeas and nays were called upon this motion, and it was rejected by a vote of 100 to 55

Mr. Saunders, of N. C., was extremely desirous of making a statement, but the Speaker decided that the subject, giving rise to debate must go over.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was for referring the memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to bring in a bill to repeal all laws by which such persons were imprisoned and sold.

The Speaker said the motion was not in order.

HOME SQUADRON.

Mr. Hale's resolution in reference to the home squadron, was then taken up, and this gentleman expressed his determination to push this measure, and every other which might lead to retrenchment.

Mr J. R. Ingersoll then addressed the House in his usually chaste and eloquent style, and defended the navy warmly from the assaults made upon it.

Mr. E. J. Morris, (the new Whig member from Philadelphia,) followed in a like gallant defence of the navy, home squadron, and all.

Mr. Giddings got the floor next, and after an unsuccessful effort by Mr Barnard to get the House into Committee of the Whole, Mr. G. addressed the House; he favored the resolution of Mr. Hale, and particularly warned the new members not to be drawn off from their purpose of retrenchment by any cry that this or that was not the right place to begin it.

After Mr. G. concluded, the previous question, was moved: but no quorum voted.

A motion to adjourn was made, but withdrawn to have several public documents from the Departments laid before the House.

Mr Rhett sent in a written resignation of his place upon the Select Committee on the Massachusetts Resolutions: the House excused him.

On motion, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1843.

IN SENATE

Mr. Crittenden presented the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature relative to the culture and manufacture of hemp for the use of the United States.

Mr. Benton presented the memorial of 76 steamboat Captains praying that a canal may be constructed on the Indiana side of the Ohio, below Louisville.

A communication from the War Department was received on the subject of the leasing of the lead mines.

Mr Atchison gave notice of a Bill to extend the operation of the Pre-emption Law.

The Senate held a brief Executive session and adjourned over until Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Notice was given of an intention to bring in a Bill to continue the Cumberland Road.

Mr. C J Ingersoll of Penn. called upon Mr. Hale of N. H and Mr. Giddings of Ohio for explanations They were satisfactory to the member demanding them.

The Petition of Wm Jones confined in prison in the District Jail and liable to be sold to pay the costs of imprisonment, came up as the unfinished business.

Mr Saunders, of N. C took ground against the Petitioner. He seemed to think that if he was a free man he could easily enough prove his freedom, or if he should be sold he could escape by a writ of *habeas corpus*. He suspected that the Petitioner was a slave, and found it difficult to prove his freedom, and therefore called upon Congress to interfere in his behalf.

Mr. Giddings said that seventeen years since John Randolph had moved a similar petition, and Mr. Minor of Penn. had long ago done the same thing. He had but followed the movement of the distinguished gentlemen in moving a Select Committee to act upon the Petition he had presented. The law under which this person had been imprisoned was as old as the cession of the District of Columbia. If for no other cause, for its antiquity it ought to be scrutinized by Congress. Mr Giddings declared that under the law of the District (an old law of Maryland,) a man might be wantonly thrown into prison upon suspicion of being a slave. He might be retained there deprived of his liberty, and he might then be sold to pay the costs of imprisonment.

Mr. Saunders said that such a person could not be sold if he could prove his freedom.

Mr. Giddings declared that this was avoiding the question. If the slave could not pay the costs of his unjust imprisonment, he would have to be sold to pay them. Mr G went on and added that in regard to slavery in the States he would not interfere, nor would he interfere any way upon this subject except as far as one of the legislators of the land he was made equally guilty with others by omitting to act in their behalf. In this District all hold common interest, and he sought to repeal a law which allowed the imprisonment and sale of free persons.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. said it was the business of the person of color to prove his freedom. His being here a colored man under arrest was *prima facie* evidence of his being a slave. He was convinced that the question under consideration was altogether a judicial one, and he hoped that the memorial would not be referred, or if referred that it would be sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Davis, of N Y, spoke generally upon the subject of slavery. He said he was no Abolitionist.

Mr Saunders, of N C, with some excitement rose in his seat and said, "it is not so,—it is not so,"—"The gentleman himself is an Abolitionist."

Mr Saunders was called to order by the Speaker and members.

Mr Davis resumed, and said there was no general sentiment in favor of Abolition in the North. He disclaimed it for himself and for New York. The moment slavery was abolished the Union would be dissolved. He avowed this to be the sentiment of the North, and added that if the question was taken in the free states not one person in a thousand would vote for abolition.

Mr. Davis also said he believed that Slavery would be abolished in the District and in the Territories in time. He believed the law referred to in the debate should be repealed and that public sentiment demanded it.

Mr. Davis was called to order for saying this, and soon took his seat after commending the liberal spirit which existed upon this subject in the present Congress, and especially by Southern gentlemen.

Mr. Harralson, of Geo., intimated that if gentlemen supposed that the South were quiet upon this subject they were mistaken. They felt keenly upon it. They were attached to the Union. They were bound to it by every consideration of honor and patriotism, and they loved the Union so much that they would not suffer it to be interfered with. The South would not abolish Slavery, and the gentlemen of the North must know that. If the North could not remain in the Union with Slave States, they should leave it. The South would regret it, for the South were disposed to stand by the Union as it was, now and forever.

Mr Stephens (a new member from Georgia, and a very eloquent one) continued the discussion He said he was for the reference of the memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report what the law now in force is, and whether amendments ought not to be made to the law. If it was true that persons could be sold to pay the expenses of imprisonment in the District of Columbia, it was not true in Georgia. Mr S expressed his great surprise that gentlemen should become so much excited upon a question of this character. He found the stability of the Union discussed upon a question like this, and to his surprise, gentlemen from the East, West, North and South became excited upon this subject. Why should they be? Was the Union to be dragged into every discussion of this character; and could not not a question of so trivial character be presented without endangering the Union!

Mr. Adams said he could not help comparing this incident with one that occurred here in the 27th Congress. Mr. White of La. then introduced a Bill regulating arrest on mesne process in this city. The Bill was read a first and second time, and the rules of the House were suspended to act upon it. An effort was made to defeat the Bill, but it was rejected and the Bill passed 135 to 35. The bill was passed in half an hour after it had been introduced. The occasion of this precipitation gentlemen would remember. Under the laws of this District a citizen of Louisiana was in Jail here, and the House were inflamed by the fact—The citizen imprisoned was a freeman. He was a white man it was true, and that was the only difference in the case.

Mr. Adams said his mind had been painfully called to the scene in the House at that time A freeman had now sent his petition here stating that he had been imprisoned for two months, and that he was now advertised to be sold for Jail fees. This man was a citizen of Virginia, and yet there was to be no interest in his rights or his freedom. Members were told that they had no power to act upon this subject—that it was a judicial question,—that it could not be considered. No such argument was heard during the 27th Congress. A white citizen of Louisiana was imprisoned then. A colored citizen of Va. was imprisoned now.

Mr. Adams ardently hoped that after this exhibition of the action of a former Congress and House, that this House would receive this petition, refer it to a Select Committee and repeal a law by which a freeman had been imprisoned. If there were objections to a Select Committee he had confidence in the love of justice and of freedom on the part of the Judiciary Committee to believe they would repeal the law.

The debate was further continued by Messrs Beardsley and Stetson of New York. The last gentleman caused his colleague to appear in explanation of his former views when he said there were more abolitionists at the South than at the North, and that the North were more fearful of Abolition than the South, for the reason that immediate emancipation would inundate the North with free blacks. Mr S nevertheless expressed himself in favor of moderate abolition.

The memorial under consideration was then disposed of by the *Previous Question*, and sent to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

Mr Slidell presented the resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature, on the subject of the Jackson fine.

Mr. S then moved the suspension of the rules in order to go into Committee of the Whole on this subject, and upon the motion of suspension, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was carried by 116 to 40.

Mr. Davis, of La., was called to the Chair.

The Committee then postponed its other business, and took up the bill to refund the fine upon General Jackson. The bill proposes to pay $1,000, and 6 per cent. interest on the same since 1815, to Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved a substitute for the bill, which provides for granting the money, but expresely disclaims all imputation upon the memory of the Judge who imposed the fine. Mr. S. spoke briefly upon his substitute, and in answer to an insinuation of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, who affirmed, that his examination of the matter satisfied him, that the less was said about the judge the better for his memory. Mr. S said, he too, had examined this subject, and came to a directly opposite conclusion. He believed that the Judge displayed as great moral firmness in imposing this fine, as did the General in defending his post.

Mr. Slidell, of La., then took the floor, and went into a tedious history of the battle of New Orleans.

Mr Barnard, of N. Y., followed next, and gave way to a motion that the Committee rise.

On motion, the House then adjourned until Tuesday next.

TEXAS.—The Washington correspondent, of the New York American of date of Monday last, says:

"I am not unmindful of my promise to write further concerning Texas—but the time is not yet. Be assured you shall learn all that is worth knowing, as soon as the game is sufficiently developed, to enable a bystander with sharpened attention—and not indifferent opportunities—to comprehend it. Meantime, believe not too much in appearances that no danger is to be apprehended."

The Twenty-First Rule.

We are glad to see sound views expressed at the *South* in regard to the well-known Twenty-First Rule of the House of Representatives, which has done more to spread abolitionism through the Northern, Eastern, and some of the Western States, than slavery itself ever did, twice over. Why? Because freemen revolt at the very appearance of gag or resistance, and thousands who were no abolitionists have signed abolition petitions just to show Congress that they were determined not to have the doors of the National Legislature shut in their faces. It maters not to them what they petition for; they only desire to show their resistance to what they deem tyranny. They act upon a principle implanted in the human breast; tell a man he must never pass certain bounds—those of the State in which he resides, for instance—and he will feel like a prisoner until he has passed those bounds, though otherwise he might not have had the least inclination to go out of sight of his own cottage. Precisely upon this principle the people at the North have petitioned, and will continue to petition, Congress in regard to slavery as long as the 21st rule remains one of the Rules of the House. But to the extract from the New Orleans Tropic:

"We tell the Courier that the 21st rule is a violation of one of the dearest right of freemen—the right of petition; and it is one which the American people will never tamely surrender. When the day arrives that Congress can tell the people what they may or may not petition for, American liberty will be a mockery, and freedom of speech an empty sound."—*Whig Standard.*

TRADE WITH CALIFORNIA.—A letter from Monterey, Upper California, under date of 16th October, published in the New York Herald, says:

Supposing you would like to see a shipping list of this port, I send you one for ten months ending this month. By this you will see that the Yankees have the whole foreign trade of this coast. A great deal of property in the Mexican vessels belongs to Americans and others. There are four large vessels here belonging to Boston, whose return cargoes, in Boston, with value of vessels, are worth $500,000. The whole value of American property in California now amounts to a large sum. A Boston cargo worth there $20,000, returns home a cargo worth $70,000, although to the owner this is not all profit, as the expense and interest of a three years' voyage are greater than the first cost of a cargo; yet the profit to the industry of the United States is 300 per cent. As these goods are of home manufacture the trade is a good one to our country.

THE CRANBERRY.

The American Cranberry, *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*, is found growing in a wild state in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, and produces large crops without any cultivation whatever.

This delicious fruit was first noticed by Europeans in 1778, by the Botanists who accompanied Capt. Cook. It was found growing spontaneously on the N. W coast of America, and about Hudson's Bay. It was taken to England, and for many years cultivated in the garden of Sir Joseph Banks, as a curiosity: In 1813, he produced from a bed eighteen feet square, three and a half Winchester bushels of Cranberries, being at the rate of four hundred and sixty bushels to the acre.

Capt. Henry Hall, of Barnstable, Mass., has cultivated Cranberries for the last twenty years with perfect success. He puts on his swampy low ground a quantity of beach sand,—this is, however, not absolutely necessary. He then digs holes four feet apart each way, and puts in sods of Cranberry Plants.

We like the method of cultivation pursued by Sullivan Bates of Bellingham, Mass. Mr. Bates prepares a dry soil by ploughing and spreading on a quantity of swamp muck, and then sets out the plants in drills twenty inches apart, hoeing them the first season. After this there is no further cultivation, and the vines soon cover the ground. His crops are upwards of three hundred bushels per acre, and his entire crop in 1842 amounted to two thousand five hundred bushels.

The region of country between Green Bay and the Falls of St. Peters, affords the finest Cranberries in the West, and from that quarter is drawn the chief supply for the Western and South-western States; and when as much pains is taken in cleaning them for market, as is done by our Eastern friends, they will command as high a price in the New Orleans and West India markets, as is now paid for those from Massachusetts. In the latter place, they are cleaned by letting them roll from one basket to another, over a wide board, gently inclined, so that the round, perfect berries will roll freely,—all others are thrown away. They are packed in Boston, in tight barrels, and then filled up with water, in which state they can be shipped to any part of the world, and will always open fresh and plump. Boston Cranberries frequently sell in Liverpool and Havre at $12 to $15 per bbl, and have been sold as high as $20. Most of the Western Cranberries are thrown promiscuously into dry flour barrels and can of course never compete with the Eastern, in any market, till more pains is taken in cleaning them.

When it is considered what a luxury this fruit has become—the price it bears,—and the increasing demand that exists in all the Southern cities, in Europe, and the East and West Indies, it would seem that its culture and preparation are worthy of more attention than it has hither to received in the West.

AN EXPLOSION.

The Baltimore Sun states that quite a startling event "took place in a private party in town on Christmas day, that is, if anything can be called startling now-a-days. A gentleman visiting some friends, and designing to afford them some amusement in the torpedo line, supplied himself with about a pound, and put them into his coat pocket. On entering his friend's house, he was politely requested to take a chair, and did so very thoughtless of the consequences, for no sooner was he seated than an explosion took place not unlike a Colt's pistol, with variations, bringing the gentleman to an erect position with the effect of a galvanic battery, and prostrating two or three ladies half fainting upon the floor. Upon inspecting damages, it was found that the coat tail and pantaloons had both suffered."

BOSTON IN OLDEN TIMES.—Thomas Fleet, a Boston Printer, (and also an auctioneer,) thus advertised in his paper, in August, 1742.

"*A Negro Woman to be sold by the Printer of this Paper.*—The very best negro woman in this town, who has had the small pox, and the measles, and is as hearty as a horse, as brisk as a bird, and works like a beaver."

FURTHER RIOTS, we learn from the Albany Argus, had taken place among the laborers on Welland Canal—growing out of an attempt on a police officer (Wheeler) to make an arrest in one of the laborers' shanteers near Aldenburgh. Armed resistance was made to the officer, who, with his assistants, was shot at and driven off—Wheeler received a ball in his hip. A corps of the colored troops, stationed at Port Robinson, was detailed to quell the disturbance, who succeeded in arresting the ringleaders. Many of the laborers have for some time refused to work at the present reduced prices, and have become desperate from destitution.

DIED,

This morning, in the 75th year of his age, CLAIRE AIME FIDELE DE ROUAUD,

A NATIVE OF FRANCE.

The deceased was born at Chalans, in La Vendee. His father, Claude, died in 1781. His mother, Marie Francoise Perrine De La Ville, was put to death at Nantes, during the Revolution. She is mentioned in the report of the trial of Gen. Carriere, and appears to have been a woman of high character as well as noble descent. Claire was her third son. Some years after he had left France, hearing of the death of a beloved brother, he adopted his name and has ever since called himself Francis Rouaud.

The youngest brother, who died also in early life, was an ensign in the Carabiniers, two Regiments, whose officers were appointed from none but the elite of the kingdom.

The eldest, Pierre Marie De Rouaud des Raillieres, Captain of a frigate before the Revolution, Knight of the Royal and military order of St Louis, survives, in honorable old age—his ancient family nearly extinct—himself infirm—consoled by the expectation of meeting in the spring, his only near relative on earth, after sixty years of exile.

In 1784, in his 15th year, he sailed from Nantes to St. Domingo and settled at Aux Cayes St. Louis, where in the end he became a rich planter. Throughout the Revolution, such was the confidence of his neighbors, the creoles of his parish, in his superior strength of character, his judgment and decision, that in every emergency he was their leader.

When there remained no longer any hope of recovering the Island, Rouaud made his first abortive attempt to retire with his fortune, to that native country which he was doomed never to see again. He converted his means into produce and shipped it for Nantes. But his vessels had hardly sailed before War was declared between England and France, all were captured, save one, which was chased into Charleston. To return to France, with the meagre proceeds of one cargo of Coffee, was out of the question. He came to the U. S. in 1803, to Pittsburgh in 1804, and opened a retail store in Market street in September of that year. He has lived amongst us ever since—a period of nearly forty years—a peaceable citizen, a good neighbor, a faithful agent, an indulgent creditor—an honest man. Respected by those, who recognized and could admire simplicity, probity, good sense, native dignity and gentlemanly bearing—in the guise of Penury.

To the Patrons of the Brighton Paper Mill.

GENTLEMEN.—It is my misfortune to inform you that about noon yesterday, my Manufactory was discovered to be on fire, and raged so rapidly that the building containing my making machinery was entirely consumed. The damage to the machinery is extensive; but how much so, it is impossible at this time to state.

The machinery was but lately constructed, and certainly was not surpassed in the UNION. The damage to the main building is NOT SO EXTENSIVE; the GREATEST damage sustained being on the stock which was fully equal to SIX MONTHS' consumption. The loss arising from the removal of the FINISHED paper is but to a small extent, but that UNFINISHED (of which fortunately there was but a small proportion,) will be principally lost.

For the information of my Newspaper customers, I would inform them that I have enough paper on hand to supply them for the ensuing three months, during which time, if ever, I hope to have the establishment again in operation; but to enable me to do so, I am obliged to call upon all those *indebted to me, to pay the same with as little delay as possible.*

The establishment is one of the very few East or West, that has successfully withstood the storm which has for some years raged with such fury against the manufacturing interests of our country, and I do hope that the desire to once more put into operation a long standing and favorite business, will excuse, if necessary, the peremptory demand made (unavoidable by circumstances,) on my patrons.

Very respectfully, &c.,
A. ROBERTSON.

Brighton, Dec. 30, 1843.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A FAIR OFFER TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

LIVER COMPLAINT.

HERE is the certificate of an individual who has had a diseased liver for 8 years, and by using SELLERS' LIVER PILL has been effectually cured. Who can doubt their good qualities after reading the following:

MR. R. E. SELLERS: SIR—I feel it my duty, briefly to state to you, for the benefit of all persons who are, or may be afflicted with the dreadful complaint of a diseased Liver.

About 8 years ago I was first attacked with the Liver Complaint. I applied to Dr. Sensney, of Chambersburgh, Pa; after trying for 2 years to give me relief, he finally told me nothing would cure me. I then removed to this State, and from time to time I applied to three several physicians, who all said they could cure me, but never did. I experienced a slight relief sometimes, but nothing permanent; after which I concluded that there was no help for me, and that I would most certainly go the way of all the earth, as I had concluded never to take any more medicine. I visited a neighbor of mine who had used your pills, and found great relief (and eventually a permanent cure.) I too thought, after reading the symptoms of a diseased liver, that it suited my case precisely. I then concluded that I would try once more, so I purchased 1½ boxes, and found to my utter astonishment, they effected a perfect and entire cure. I would also state that the day I began to take them I weighed 125 pounds; in ten days I found my flesh increase, and my appetite so good that I was curious to know how much I gained, which I found to be six pounds in ten days, and this too I gained in the harvest field at my work. If any doubt the truth of the above, let them come to me, and I can testify to every word of the above being true,
CHAS. G. HART.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1843.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
(Successor to Shinn & Sellers,)
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city; S. T. TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr. J. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Washington, Pa, D. N. ROBINSON, Brownsville; M. W. ECKLEY, Cookstown; and PETER HUGUS, Canton, Ohio; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh. Dec. 30.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Orphan's Court, in and for the County of Allegheny:

THE PETITION of John Knox, Administrator, and Letitia Foster, Administratrix, of the estate of WILLIAM M. FOSTER, late of the city of Allegheny, and now deceased,—

Respectfully showeth—That the said William M Foster died intestate, on the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and forty three, seized of an interest hereinafter described in a tract of land containing two hundred and fifteen acres, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, being the one half of the tract which was devised to John L. Hill, William F. Hill, and said William M. Foster, by the last will of John Foster, late of Adams County.

That previous to the decease of said William M. Foster, he had made and authorized to be made, a full sale of his interest in said tract of land, and had also, by various letters, authorized and empowered John L. Hill to make the sale of his interest in said land as aforesaid—That by virtue of said authority given to John L. Hill, and in pursuance of the wishes of said William M. Foster, the said John L. Hill did, on the twentieth day of January, 1843, enter into Articles of Agreement with a certain Albert Vandyke, of Franklin township, Adams county, for the sale of said tract of land, and for the sale of the interest and title of the said William M. Foster therein—That by the terms of said Article of Agreement the Deed for said tract of land was to be made on the 1st day of April, 1844.

The said William M. Foster being now deceased, his Administrators as aforesaid, setting forth that it would be against equity to rescind said contract, pray the Court that an order may be made, directing notice to be given to the said Albert Vandyke, and all other persons interested in the estate to appear and show cause why the Court should not decree the specific performance of the contract by the Administrators as aforesaid, according to the true interest and meaning thereof.

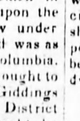
LETTITIA FOSTER, Administratrix.
JOHN KNOX, Administrator.

And now to wit: 16th Dec., 1843: the within petition presented in open Court, and on motion of C Darragh, junior Attorney for the Administrators, the Court order that six weeks' notice of said petition and application, be given by publication in one weekly newspaper, published in Gettysburgh, Adams County, and like notice by publication in a weekly newspaper, published in the city of Pittsburgh, requiring all parties in interest to appear on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1844, and show cause, if any they have, why the decree prayed for should not be made. By the Court,
THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

Dec. 26, 1843.—w6t.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that by order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Washington there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, the following described property, viz: a tract of land situate in Peters township, in said county, adjoining lands of Andrew Borland, John Callahan, Archibald M'Murry, John Meleny and others, containing **300 ACRES,** more or less, on which are erected



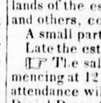
A STEAM GRIST MILL, which runs 8 or 9 months in the year, by water, a Brick Dwelling House, 1½ stories high; 2 comfortable tenant houses and a good barn. The property is well watered and contains a good Coal Bank. The whole under good fence.

ALSO, One other small tract of land, belonging to the same estate, situate in said township, adjoining lands of the estate of Isaac Ligget, Andrew Devore, and others, containing about TWENTY ACRES.

A small part cleared, but no other improvements. Late the estate of WILLIAM ARTHURS, dec'd.

☞ The sale will be held on the premises, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, of said day, where due attendance will be given, and terms made known by Daniel Darragh and James S. Scott, Administrators of said estate. By the Court,
ALEX. G. MARSHMAN,
Dec. 5.—w3teow. Clerk.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.



A TWO ACRE LOT, on which is erected a Steam Mill, a Dwelling house, Drug Store, Office and other necessary out-buildings. The mill is 36 by 44 feet, 3 stories high, has 2 pairs of Burrs and 1 of common stones, and is well calculated for doing merchant and country work. It is situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, between two thriving villages, and well worth the attention of those who may wish to engage in the Flouring business. The above property will be divided, if required, and sold on a reasonable credit, or exchanged for farming property in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

Further information on the subject will be furnished to any person requesting the same, by letter, directed to the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., or to Egolf and Foster, Western Real Estate Agency, Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. T. GILLIAM.

Dec. 5, 1843.—wtf.

Dr. Euen's Universal Strengthening Plaster

UNRIVALLED AND UNEQUALLED!!

CELEBRATED for curing pains or weakness in the Breast, Side, Back or Limbs, also for Gout Rheumatism, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. In Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, oppression of the Stomach, &c.; they will give immediate and soothing relief; and for neatness, pleasantness, safety, ease and certainty, are decidedly superior to other remedies. Persons whose business require that they should sit or stand much, or those of sedantary habits generally, who may be troubled with pains in the side or breast, are advised to try one of these beautiful and unrivalled Plasters. They are different from others, and are free from objections which are generally made against plasters. Perhaps there is no medical observation better established than that of "CONSUMPTION originates in neglected COLDS." In a climate so variable as ours it requires more care and attention to guard against the attacks of this too often fatal disease, than most persons are able and willing to bestow. It cannot, therefore, but be a gratification to the subscriber to be enabled to offer to all of consumptive habits, or those afflicted with distressing pains in the side or breast; or any affections of the breast or lungs, a reasonable prospect of relief by using his "Universal Strengthening Plaster."

For sale wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's.

Also, on hand a general assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c., at the lowest market prices. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Dec 9. Corner Sixth and Wood sts.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

These Lozenges have been used very extensively the past season, and have given universal satisfaction. Hundreds have been relieved by them, and not an instance has come to our knowledge, in which they have failed. They will speedily and certainly allay the morbid irritability of the bowels, restore the checked perspiration, stop the debilitating discharges, and in a short time cure the most inveterate case of diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, or habitual looseness. They are convenient to carry in the pocket, are very pleasant to the taste, and are sold at the low price of 25 cents a box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. A gentle but efficient cathartic, expressly adapted for a family physic; and are not surpassed by any other pill in use, for all cases in which a cathartic is indicated. They will operate thoroughly without griping. Price 25 cts. for a box containing 30 pills